THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information

FOUNDED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE | *Volume LVI. No. 665.* | CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1914. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING 410 S. Michigan Ave.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY'S
Recent and Forthcoming Books

Elia W. Peattie's
THE PRECIPICE

This powerful story offers an epitome of the aspirations, doubts, dreads, furtive discontent and frank hope of women.

There have been few stories of the feminist movement written from a fuller knowledge of contemporary life and with a deeper insight into humanity. A book for all women and of interest alike to those who believe in suffrage and those who are opposed to it. With frontispiece. $1.35 net. Postage extra.

BURBURY STOKE

By **William J. Hopkins.** How an eccentric young bachelor down on Buzzard's Bay had his quiet life stirred up by a mysterious Englishman wrecked upon his shore and the complications which ensued, are told in the same delightful vein of humor which marked "The Clammer." $1.25 net. Postage extra.

EZEKIEL EXPANDS

By **Lucy Pratt.** Further adventures of "Ezekiel," the engaging little negro boy who won such favor a few years ago, told in his own characteristic narrative, with rich combination of humor and sentiment. "A delightful addition to the dialect literature of America."—*Boston Herald.* Illustrated. $1.25 net. Postage extra.

THE FIRST STEP

By **Eliza Orne White.** A delightful story which will have a special appeal for young couples and commuters. The many humorous complications which arise in the making over of an old country house and the way in which they precipitate a romance are amusingly told. $1.10 net. Postage extra.

LOST DIARIES

By **Maurice Baring.** The many readers who have found piquant pleasure in Mr. Baring's delightful fabrications, "Dead Letters" and "Diminutive Dramas," will find similar but fresh delight in his "Lost Diaries." $1.25 net. Postage extra.

THE PASSING OF EMPIRE

By **H. Fielding-Hall.** One of the most important and authoritative books that has yet appeared about the British rule in India. It is an important contribution to the history of Colonial administration, which at the present time has a special pertinence to American readers, confronted, as we are, by very similar problems in the Philippines. $2.50 net. Postage extra.

COMMODORE PERKINS, U.S.N.
HIS LIFE AND LETTERS

By **Carroll Storrs Alden.** An important addition to American historical biography and a most readable and engrossing narrative of the life of George Hamilton Perkins. Illustrated. $1.50 net. Postage extra.

PAUL VERLAINE

By **Wilfred Thorley.** A sane and authoritative biography of that most brilliant of insane geniuses, Paul Verlaine. Verlaine's fevered life and his outstanding poetic work are both studied with full knowledge and with a fine critical sense. 75 cents net. Postage extra.

IN THE HIGH HILLS

By **Maxwell Struthers Burt.** This little book is one that the lover of poetry cannot overlook. Mr. Burt has authentic poetic inspiration and a fine command of poetic language and his work will be read and treasured. $1.00 net. Postage extra.

READY MARCH 21

THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES

By James A. LeRoy. Introduction by Hon. William H. Taft

The first complete, comprehensive, and authoritative history of the first years of the American occupation of the Islands. Mr. LeRoy was Secretary of the Philippine Commission. He had a personal knowledge of most of the events of which he wrote, and spared no pains in the diligent research of documents, records, and newspapers (both American and Spanish). The work is not less readable than sound. 2 vols. Boxed. $10.00 net. Postage extra.

Negaunee City LIBRARY

McCLURG'S NEW BOOKS

Spring 1914 Publications

FICTION

The Hoosier Volunteer — By KATE and VIRGIL D. BOYLES

An unusually good war story with a vivid and charming picture of pioneer life in a backwoods community. The boys and girls at home and in school, at work and play, in joy and tragedy, are very real. It will bring back to the older readers the scenes of bygone days with their tears and laughter, and will tell the story to the young which American youth can never know too well. *Illustrated by the Kinneys. Crown 8vo.* Net $1.35

The House of the Dawn — By MARAH ELLIS RYAN

A new story of Mexico and the Southwest during the early romantic days when the Spaniards first came. It is indeed an intense tale of young love and courage, with an historical background and an absorbing plot. *Illustrated by Hanson Booth. Crown 8vo.* Net $1.35

Fine Feathers — By WEBSTER DENISON

Here is a book with a high and sincere purpose — in every sense of the word a strong story. It is founded upon the powerful play by Eugene Walter, which stirred packed theatres by its terrific arraignment of the mad lust for wealth which, when once it enters into the mental vision, spreads poison through the whole structure of character. *Illustrated. 12mo.* Net $1.25

Shea of the Irish Brigade — By RANDALL PARRISH

This is a swiftly moving tale of soldier life, a vivid, well-colored picture of the time when the allies were seeking to defeat Louis XV., and the Irish exiles were the flower of the French army. Yet, while set against the background of great historical events — the siege of Tournay, and the battle of Fontenoy — the story itself has to do with adventures between the lines, and the tender and unusual love romance of Arthur Shea and a dainty lady of the French court. It is romantic fiction at its best. *Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball. 12mo.* Net $1.30

The Green Seal — By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

At the time the story opens, a Los Angeles lawyer became heir to the Green Seal ring, and soon after received a large and almost priceless diamond from an unknown source. How he became involved in most astonishing and dangerous experiences; how the heroine was an innocent victim of conditions which began years before in Tibet; and how finally the mysteries and troubles clear away, the seal and diamond reach their destined owners — and how Lois changes her mind, make a thrilling story of love and mystery. *Illustrated by Will Grefé. Crown 8vo.* Net $1.35

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

The Coming Hawaii — By JOSEPH KING GOODRICH

Beginning with Captain Cook and even earlier navigators, the history of this fascinating land is briefly told. Descriptions of the character and life of the natives and newcomers follow, and full space is given to the attractions of the islands for tourists and settlers. The products, business, and possibilities receive abundant mention. The volume is a timely addition to "The World Today Series." The statistics are up to date. *Illustrated. 12mo.* Net $1.50

Kit Carson Days — By EDWIN L. SABIN

Mr. Sabin has written the first biography of this extraordinary character that is really authoritative; and he has made it not only a personal record of Carson's achievements, but a history of the opening of the West. *Illustrated. Crown 8vo.* Net $3.00

Junipero Serra: His Life and His Work — By A. H. FITCH

The present biography is an attempt to supply the need for a popular account of the life and labors of the simple Franciscan monk, whose memory is reverenced and honored by California. *Illustrated. Crown 8vo.* Net $1.50

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIOLOGY

A Primer of Political Economy — By ALFRED B. MASON

Every intelligent individual should know at least the broad principles of the science, and possess a working knowledge of its fundamental laws. This little book teaches this and may be read with pleasure and profit by anyone, but is especially designed for popular reading. *16mo.* Net 50 cents

The National Social Science Series — Edited by FRANK L. McVEY, Ph.D., LL.D.

The purpose of this series is to furnish for busy men and women a brief but essentially sane and sound discussion of present-day questions. The authors have been chosen with care from men who are in first-hand contact with the materials, and who will bring to the reader the newest phases of the subject. *16mo.* Net 50 cent

Now Ready: **MONEY.** WILLIAM A. SCOTT. **THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY.** JOHN M. GILLETTE.
TAXATION. C. B. FILLEBROWN. **BANKING.** WILLIAM A. SCOTT.

McCLURG'S NEW BOOKS SPRING 1914 — Continued

ART AND NATURE

The Two Great Art Epochs — By EMMA LOUISE PARRY

To make the masters and masterpieces of art as familiar as are those of music and literature, is the aim of this notable work. It is not a critical study, but presents the historical development of art, beginning with Egypt, through Greek sculpture, early Christian art, to the final height of Italian art, on to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. *Illustrated. Boxed. Crown 8vo.* Net $2.00

Cubists and Post-Impressionism — By ARTHUR JEROME EDDY

This remarkable work is far more than an exposition of certain styles of painting, but while broadly historical and descriptive of many men and schools, presents a plea for the public to react to new impressions, and a defence of freedom for the artist to express himself untrammeled by the past. *Illustrated by twenty-four color plates and over forty half-tones of the pictures under discussion. 8vo. Boxed.* Net $3.00

Will o' the Wasps — By MARGARET WARNER MORLEY

No more attractive manner of teaching natural history to the young can be devised, in the way of books, than that which is adopted in this story of an Uncle Will, who, because he knew so much about them, was called by his nephew "Will o' the Wasps." Together they watch the wasps as the nests are made, as food is eaten, as paper is manufactured, as eggs are laid, and follow, fascinated, the revealing of the mysteries of wasp life. The book abounds in delicate illustrations in the text. *Illustrated. 12mo.* $1.25

MISCELLANEOUS

Indian Blankets and Their Makers — By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES

This volume, written by an expert on Indian life and art, and beautifully and faithfully illustrated, is a full and adequate guide to the whole of this little-known field. Mr. James' book should give the Indian blanket a status among art collectors similar to that of the Oriental rug. *Color and half-tone illustrations. Large crown 8vo. Boxed.* Net $4.00

Daly's Billiard Book — By MAURICE DALY and W. W. HARRIS

Conscious of the need for a good text-book on the subject, Maurice Daly, one of the world's greatest students and exponents of the game, has herein placed in easy and understandable form the leading principles of up-to-date billiards — principles by the study of which any earnest student can improve his game to a point where the pleasure derived from the game will be that felt by the skilled performer. The work is illustrated by nearly five hundred diagrams and pictures, showing exactly how a shot should be played. *12mo.* Net $1.25

The Art of Story-Telling — By JULIA DARROW COWLES

Out of her broad experience and love for the work, Miss Cowles tells how the art of story-telling can be made to minister the highest service. She describes story-telling in the home and in the school, and treats at length of different kinds of stories. Parents, teachers, and others who would use this art most profitably and happily, will find here just what they want. *12mo.* Net $1.00

Gerhart Hauptmann: His Life and Work — By KARL HOLL

Dr. Holl describes the personal life and character of Hauptmann and his works from the first epic, afterward suppressed, to the present time. He shows that he is not the disillusioned pessimist that some critics have described, but a man who has worked out a sound optimistic philosophy of the heroic type that is seen in Ibsen. This is a most important piece of critical literature, both on account of its intrinsic merits and because it is alone in its field. *12mo.* Net $1.00

The Green Cockatoo, and Other Plays — By ARTHUR SCHNITZLER

The three plays in this volume represent three sides of this remarkable Viennese dramatist's best work. "The Green Cockatoo," "The Mate," and "Paracelsus," all exhibit Schnitzler's deep and essentially modern psychology. *12mo.* Net $1.00

Earmarks of Literature — By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

The things which make good books *good*, are here made clear and interesting for popular reading by the librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who has gathered and grouped together many things that are herein discussed in readable and compact form. *12mo.* Net 90 cents

Right Living: Messages to Youth from Men Who Have Achieved — Edited by HOMER H. COOPER

Men and women who have achieved high place in many departments of life, most of their names being known nation-wide, are the authors of the messages of this book. The articles are characterized by a peculiarly living touch because in most cases specially spoken to or written for a body of students, and in recent months. The messages are in every case helpful, interesting, and inspiring. *12mo.* Net $1.00

Worry and Nervousness; Or the Science of Self-Mastery — By WILLAM S. SADLER, M.D.

A comprehensive and exhaustive discussion by a noted physician and author upon "worry" and "nerve exhaustion" —diseases common and peculiar to the American people. The book is written in popular style for the benefit of the vast number of sufferers from "the tyranny of nerves" or the "slavery of worry," and these unfortunates cannot fail to derive help and relief from its pages. *Illustrated. 12mo.* Net $1.50

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

Valuable Books *from the* Spring List *of* YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

New Haven, Conn. 225 Fifth Ave., New York City

The Fundamental Basis of Nutrition

By GRAHAM LUSK, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Cornell University Medical College, and Scientific Director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology.

This book contains a clear discussion of a topic of vital interest by an authority in that field. Written for the correct information of educated people, it is constructive in its criticism, describing the requisites of normal nutrition and outlining a rational method of general education upon this subject. It summarizes the principles of nutrition which our generation has done so much to discover.

12mo. Cloth binding. 65 pages. Price 50 cents; postage 4 cents extra.

Memorials of Eminent Yale Men

A Biographical Study of Student Life and University Influences during the 18th and 19th Century. By Rev. ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

The author has sketched the undergraduate life of the seventy-eight Yale men no longer living who seem to have made the most important contributions to American life. Autograph letters of all the graduates memorialized have been printed from the originals in the author's collection, and the book is further enriched by twenty photogravures and reproductions of the signatures in facsimile. The work is a storehouse of historical facts and of biographical information of value and interest.

Ordinary edition. Cloth binding. Gilt top. Royal quarto. 2 vols., about 350 pages each. Boxed, per set, $10.00 net; carriage extra.—Limited edition, particulars on application.

The Mental Health of the School Child:

The Psycho-Educational Clinic in Relation to Child Welfare

By J. E. WALLACE WALLIN, Ph.D., Professor of Clinical Psychology and Director of Psycho-Educational Clinic School of Education, University of Pittsburgh.

In nineteen chapters of pointed discussion and original statistical contributions the author presents a fund of information in regard to the scientific study and improvement of backward, precocious, or mentally unusual children, which will be found to be of the greatest interest and value in promoting the mental welfare of children and the intellectual and social ideals of the race.

12mo. Cloth binding. 300 pages. Price $1.75 net; carriage extra.

Voyage Aux Etats-Unis de l'Amerique 1793-1798

By MOREAU DE SAINT-MÉRY. Edited, with an Introduction, by Stewart L. Mims. Yale Historical Publications, Manuscripts, and Edited Texts. Vol. II.

Moreau de Saint-Méry, one-time "King of France during three days," was forced to flee to the United States during the French Revolution. This diary recounts in excellent style (for he was an author of note) the horrors of his journey and the many interests of his five-years' life in this country. His book-store in Philadelphia became the centre for French fugitives of note and his journal describes their interests and excitements. Such of our heroes as Washington, John Adams, and Alexander Hamilton are commented upon.

8vo. Board binding. 380 pages. Index. Price $2.50 net; carriage extra.

The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans

By ARTHUR PERCIVAL NEWTON. Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, Vol. I.

Working in an unexplored region of history, the author has been able to present an exceedingly interesting account of a colonial settlement hitherto almost unknown — the Puritan colony on Providence Island in the Caribbean Sea. He has, moreover, linked this fascinatingly with the history of the events in England which made Puritans ready to leave their homes and with that of the colonies in New England, founded with the same ideals but under other conditions.

8vo. Cloth binding. 343 pages. Price $2.50 net; carriage extra.

Writings on American History, 1912

Compiled by GRACE GARDNER GRIFFIN.

An annual bibliography in which are registered all books and articles of any value and importance relating to American History, this book contains the writings of the year 1912. It has been prepared under the auspices of the American Historical Association by a most competent and experienced compiler, and includes both magazine and book matter in its treatment. The book is uniform in style and treatment with the issues of the years 1909 and 1910.

Imperial 8vo. Cloth binding. 180 pages. Index. Price $2.00; carriage extra.

Christianity Old and New

Proposed Reconstructions viewed in the Light of Historic Development. By BENJAMIN WISNER BACON, D.D., LL.D.

The author, who is noted for his scholarship, may be said to be a champion of Christianity and many readers will see in this sane and well-balanced little book a sufficient answer to its recent critics. That Christianity has already met and dealt with many of the phases of the "new" criticism in centuries past is, in part, the author's contention.

12mo. Cloth binding. 150 pages. Price $1.00 net; carriage extra.

Trade Morals: Their Origin, Growth, and Province

By EDWARD D. PAGE (Page Lectures).

The author has painted with a broad brush a true but impressionistic picture of the evolution and structure of society, and of its influence upon the origin of moral principle. He shows consecutively the growth of trade morals from the social and mental conditions which form the environment of business men, illustrating their meaning and purpose in a way to clarify many perplexing difficulties.

8vo. Cloth binding. Gilt top. 200 pages. Price $1.50 net; carriage extra.

University Sermons

By HENRY SLOANE COFFIN.

Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin has come to hold a preëminent position among the young ministers of America. Perhaps his largest sphere of influence is in University congregations, where the appeal of his direct, simple, clean-cut thought is so thoroughly appreciated. His style is remarkable for its wealth of simile and suggestion. Each sermon abounds in comparisons which might easily be drawn out into whole sermons and each page adds new force to his challenge to the best in men.

12mo. Cloth binding. 280 pages. Price $1.50 net; carriage extra.

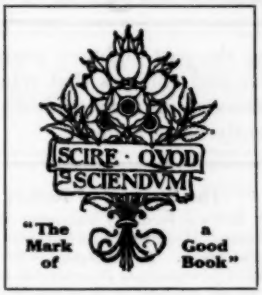
POSITIVELY READY!

MRS. BRAND

By H. A. MITCHELL KEAYS

Author of "The Road to Damascus," "He That Eateth Bread with Me," "The Marriage Portion," etc.

FEBRUARY 28



The clergyman without scruples, the old millionaire, the young and attractive wife, the doctor with a heart of gold—characters in a fine romance built upon lofty ideals. 375 pp. Green cloth, gold stamping. **$1.25 Net**

POSITIVELY READY!

THE DOG AND THE CHILD AND THE ANCIENT SAILOR MAN

By ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON *FEBRUARY 28*

By the Author of *Happy Hawkins, Friar Tuck, And Then Came Jean*, etc. The little boy with a "modern" mother, an elephantine canine chum, and a golden friendship for a quaint old deep sea Munchausen. Humor and pathos with a joyous culmination. Frontispiece. 209 pp. Cloth, royal purple and gold. **$1.00 Net**

ALREADY A SUCCESS!

DARKNESS AND DAWN—*"The Book of Thrills"*

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND *JANUARY 31*

Undiluted entertainment—love, adventure, mechanical ingenuity—a book of wonders—a fairy story for grown-ups. Hair-raising dilemmas and unexpected deliverances—"just one thing after another." 672 pages without a dull line. Crimson cloth, gold stamping. Illustrated jacket in colors. **$1.35 Net**

"The book is as unique as it is big, both in size and idea—an appealing and absorbing story."—*New York Times.*

FOR MARCH 21

SUNRISE VALLEY

By MARION HILL

Author of *The Lure of Crooning Water*. The manly plutocrat and the independent girl in a romance of town and country, told in sparkling style with a keynote of optimism. A "really truly" love story. 325 pp. Green cloth, black and gold. **$1.25 Net**

FOR APRIL 25

SWEETAPPLE COVE

By GEORGE VAN SCHAICK

Life among the humble fisherfolk of the Newfoundland outports. Heroism of a devoted medical man and a thoroughbred girl from a big yacht. Refreshing comedy in a new setting; tang of the North Atlantic in storm and calm. Intense dramatic power, artistic simplicity of style. About 350 pages. **$1.35 Net** [Probable price.]

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY

BOSTON

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY OF "THE BOOKWORM"

Among Neale's Civil War Books

During the past eighteen years THE NEALE PUBLISHING COMPANY has published more than one hundred volumes that relate to the Civil War, written by Northerners, Southerners, and distinterested military students and critics. To this comprehensive library important books are frequently being added.

The Strategy of Robert E. Lee

By J. J. BOWEN, formerly a member of the First Company of Richmond Howitzers, and for fifty years a student of military strategy. This volume,—first published in February, 1914,—comprises the only full study of the strategy of any of the leaders of the Civil War, either Federal or Confederate, and is one of the most important military works that relate to modern wars. Profusely illustrated. $2.15 by mail.

The Shenandoah Valley and Virginia, 1861 to 1865

By COL. SANFORD C. KELLOGG, U. S. A., Member of the Staff of General Sheridan. A history of the military operations in the Shenandoah Valley. $2.15 by mail.

Chicago Examiner: "The books that The Neale Publishing Company are presenting to the public on war times and incidents are useful contributions to the records of that great struggle, which cannot be too voluminous. The younger generation is beginning to demand more of the kind of war-time literature that has come from the presses in recent years, after the practically complete obliteration of sectional feeling."

General Joseph Wheeler and the Army of Tennessee

By JOHN WITHERSPOON DUBOSE. Mr. DuBose enjoyed an acquaintance of forty years with General Wheeler, so his work has an intimate touch seldom found in a life of this kind. $3.20 by mail.

Antietam and the Maryland and Virginia Campaigns of 1862

By ISAAC W. HEYSINGER, M.A., M.D., member of the Loyal Legion and a participant in both campaigns. This is a defence of McClellan by a man who was in the great struggle and who is an admirable writer of history. $1.65 by mail.

Morgan's Cavalry

By GEN. BASIL W. DUKE, who succeeded to Morgan's command upon the death of Morgan. Illustrated. $2.18 by mail.

Literary Digest: "This book is distinctly a military history, but a military history built on unconventional lines, punctuated with anecdote and aglow with human interest."

Columbia State: "Greater attention is being paid to Southern authors, both those of to-day and those of a past generation. Neale is doing a noble work in this field."

The Attack and the Defence of Little Round Top, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863

By OLIVER WILCOX NORTON, Private 83d Regiment Penn. Volunteers, 1st Lieut. 8th Regiment, U. S. C. Infantry, formerly Commander Ill. Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., author of "Strong Vincent and His Brigade at Gettysburg," "Army Letters, 1861–1865," etc. Illustrated. $2.20 by mail.

The Siege of Charleston and the Operations on the South Atlantic Coast During the War Among the States

By SAMUEL JONES, formerly Maj.-Gen. C. S. A., who commanded the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. $2.20 by mail.

With Fire and Sword

By MAJOR S. H. M. BYERS, of General Sherman's staff. Being the personal experiences of the Major in the Great Civil War. A soldier's tale of a bloody war, full of stirring incidents and exciting scenes, throbbing with the enormous vitality of a brave man and soldier. $1.10 by mail.

Baltimore Sun: "The Neale Publishing Company has certainly placed those who love the South and her glorious history under a debt of no small proportions."

Cleburne and His Command

By CAPT. IRVING A. BUCK, formerly Capt. and acting Adjut.-Gen. Cleburne's Division. Large octavo. Illustrated. $3.20 by mail.

Col. T. B. Roy, Chief of Staff, Hardee's Corps: "It is a good piece of work, well done and well worthy of doing."

Four Years Under Marse Robert

By MAJOR ROBERT STILES, of the Richmond Howitzers. The twelfth thousand. $2.15 by mail.

New York Evening Post: "Here we have the essential, the distinctive spirit of the Southern soldier. As he hastened to the front in '61, he felt: "With me is Right. Before me is Duty. Behind me is Home."

The Life and Services of John Newland Maffitt

By EMMA MARTIN MAFFITT, his widow. Captain Maffitt commanded the famous C. S. S. *Florida* and *Albemarle*. Illustrated. $3.20 by mail.

The Independent (New York): "It is from books like these [published by Neale] that the future leisurely historian will draw supplies for a just and well-balanced picture of one of the world's greatest revolutions."

Fighting by Southern Federals

By CHARLES C. ANDERSON. For the first time the part taken by Southerners in the defence of the Union is here adequately related. The author shows that approximately 634,255 Southern soldiers fought for the preservation of the Union. $2.20 by mail.

Memoirs

By JOHN H. REAGAN. With a preface by Prof. Walter F. McCaleb, Ph.D. As Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Davis, as Senator from Texas, as one whose life was unselfishly devoted to the South, Judge Reagan acquired an immense amount of information of interest. Illustrated. $3.20 by mail.

Union Square **The Neale Publishing Company** **New York**

Among Neale's Civil War Books

The London Spectator: "'Four Years Under Marse Robert' is a book of exceptional interest and no mean literary charm. It deserves, together with the other works [all Neale publications] that we have bracketed with it, to be read and pondered over."

The War of the 'Sixties

Compiled by CAPT. E. R. HUTCHINS. A book that contains personal reminiscences of more than 100 soldiers and sailors — Union and Confederate, making history of the best. $3.20 by mail.

One of Jackson's Foot Cavalry

By JOHN H. WORSHAM. An old "F" and adjutant of 21st Virginia Infantry. It is the war experience of a private soldier told with spirit and a persuasive humor truly delightful — as Dickens might have written it. $2.15 by mail.

Three Rivers: The Hudson, The Potomac, The James. A Retrospect of Peace and of War

By GEN. JOSEPH P. FARLEY, U. S. A. Illustrated by the author from sketches from nature, ten full-page water-color illustrations reproduced in colors. $2.15 by mail.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: "A notable list of books dealing with the Southern cause have been published of recent years by The Neale Publishing Company, who might seem to be the publishers of the Confederacy."

Confederate Operations in Canada and New York

By JOHN W. HEADLEY. $2.20 by mail.

"A startling revelation of secret war history, says the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, and the *Savannah News* adds, "So sensational are the revealments that the volume will, perhaps, interest more classes of readers the whole country over than any book treating of the Civil War yet published."

Pilot Knob: The Thermopylae of the West

By DR. CYRUS A. PETERSON and JOSEPH MILLS HANSON, is an important addition to the history of the war, by two Northerners, both writers of distinction. They have utilized the accumulated data, notes, memoranda, and correspondence with respect to the great battle, together with the narratives of more than 100 survivors of the Pilot Knob conflict. It is the only important book on Pilot Knob that has been published. $2.15 by mail.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: "We have commended heretofore the service rendered to Southern literature by this firm in the encouragement it has extended to authorship in the fields of history and biography. Within a few years past the works of this character issued from the Neale presses would form a valuable library of themselves."

Mosby's Men

By JOHN H. ALEXANDER, of Mosby's command. $1.65 by mail.

St. Louis Republic: "The romantic flavor of the free lance, the lilt of the adventurer, and the bold freedom of the raider swing with a rhythmic ardor through 'Mosby's Men.' It is a soldier book from the front to the back cover."

Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer

By GEN. G. M. SORREL, Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff Longstreet's First Army Corps, Brigadier-General commanding Sorrel's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Third Army Corps. With introduction by Senator John W. Daniel. $2.15 by mail.

Baltimore Star: "This company has done more than any other contemporary publishing house to enrich the literature of the South, and its publications deservedly rank high in all the aspects of bookmaking."

The Battle of Gettysburg: The Crest Wave of the Civil War

By FRANCIS MARSHAL, a Union participant. This volume is the latest of the works on Gettysburg to be published, and is one of the more important books on the subject, the interest in which yearly becomes greater. The work is illustrated by approximately 50 illustrations, consisting of maps and portraits. No library of Civil War literature is complete without this volume. $2.15 by mail.

Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery

By GEORGE M. NEESE, a gunner in Chew's Battery. $2.15 by mail.

The Sovereignty of the States

By WALTER NEALE. A study in State Rights and in the political history of the American States, from the genesis of the States, six hundred years ago, during the reign of Edward III., down to the present time. $1.00 by mail.

New York Herald: "A book well worth the attention of all thoughtful students of American history."

The War Between the Union and the Confederacy

By GEN. WM. C. OATES, formerly Col. C. S. A., Gov. of Ala., Brig.-Gen. in the war with Spain. Illustrated. 808 pp. $3.26 by mail.

Portland Oregonian: "High standards have been reached by this house in the fields of Southern history and biography, and the result is that discriminating readers can reach well-balanced conclusions instead of one-sided arguments on American History."

A True Story of Andersonville Prison

By JAMES M. PAGE, Lieutenant Company A, Sixth Mich. Cav., in collaboration with M. J. HALEY. A Union officer, who was imprisoned in Andersonville defends Major Wirz. $1.65 by mail.

Chicago Record-Herald: "One marvels that such convincing testimony has been so long withheld."

Hood's Texas Brigade

By JUDGE J. B. POLLEY. Illustrated. $3.25 by mail.

New York Sun: "A most valuable contribution to the war history."

Union Square **The Neale Publishing Company** New York

Important New and Forthcoming Macmillan Publications

TRAVEL. DESCRIPTION

THE PHILIPPINES: Past and Present. By **DEAN C. WORCESTER** (Secretary of the Interior Philippines 1901-13). A timely, valuable work accurately describing conditions in the Philippines.
Two vols. Richly illustrated. $6.00 net

SOUTH AMERICA. Observations and Impressions. By **Viscount BRYCE.** A new, revised edition of this standard work. *$2.50 net*

FICTION

SANDY. S. R. **CROCKETT'S New Novel.** By the author of "Patay," "The Stickit Minister," etc. A hero, this time, as captivating as Mr. Crockett's previous attractive heroine, "Patay."
Illustrated. $1.35 net

THE POSSESSED. By **FYODOR DOSTOEVSKY.** One of the famous Russian's most dramatic novels. *$1.50 net*

THE RECONNAISSANCE. By **GORDON GARDINER.** A novel of striking power and originality, a vivacious story of adventure.
Colored frontispiece. $1.35 net

THE TREASURE. **KATHLEEN NORRIS'S New Novel.** By the author of "Mother," etc. A new novel by this popular author, redolent again of the home atmosphere. *Illustrated. $1.00 net*

POETRY. DRAMA

THE FOOTHILLS OF PARNASSUS. By **JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.** A delightful selection of this entertaining poet's best verse. *$1.25 net*

THE TRAGEDY OF POMPEY. By **JOHN MASEFIELD.** The latest work of this powerful poet. *$1.25 net*

CHITRA. By **RABINDRANATH TAGORE.** An idealistic lyrical drama by the spiritual Bengali poet-philosopher. *$1.25 net*

THE FLIGHT, AND OTHER POEMS. By **Dr. GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY.** Mature verse of one of America's foremost poets. *$1.25 net*

ART. MUSIC

THE PRINCIPLES OF GREEK ART. By **Dr. PERCY GARDNER** (Univ. of Oxford). An interesting analysis of the psychological and artistic attributes of Greek art. *Illustrated. $2.25 net*

HOW TO SING. By **LILLI LEHMANN.** A new, revised, and enlarged edition of this famous singer's standard manual. *Illustrated. $1.75 net*

GOVERNMENT. POLITICS

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. By **CHARLES A. BEARD.** A new, revised edition of this important work for students and the general reader. *$2.10 net*

WHIGS AND WHIGGISM. By **BENJAMIN DISRAELI.** A companion volume to the great statesman's biography of his piquant political writings.
$3.00 net

THE AMERICAN DOCTRINE OF JUDICIAL SUPREMACY. By **Dr. CHARLES GROVE HAINES.** The origin and development of judicial control over legislation. *$2.00 net*

ON POLITICS AND HISTORY. By **Viscount MORLEY, O.M.** A world-wide review of past, present and future public policy. *$1.00 net*

EDUCATION

A CYCLOPEDIA OF EDUCATION. Edited by **Dr. PAUL MONROE** (Columbia Univ.). The most important of the encyclopedias. Just completed.
Five vols. Illustrated. $25.00 the set

SCIENCE

THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. By **JAMES F. ABBOTT** (Washington Univ.). A lucid statement of fundamentals for student and general reader. *$1.50 net*

THE FITNESS OF THE ENVIRONMENT. By **Prof. LAWRENCE J. HENDERSON** (Harvard Univ.). A highly important work on the biological significance of matter. *$1.50 net*

RELIGION. PHILOSOPHY

THE PROPHETS OF ISRAEL. By **Dr. MOSES BUTTENWIESER.** A luminous study of the great literary Hebrew prophets. *$2.00 net*

THE FAITH OF JAPAN. By **TASUKU HARADA** (Pres. Doshisha Univ.). An admirable interpretation of Japanese ethical and religious belief. *$1.50 net*

THE BATTLES OF PEACE. By **Dean GEORGE HODGES** (Episc. Theol. Sch., Cambridge). Practical views of the new philanthropy. *$1.25 net*

Also by **DEAN HODGES**

CHRISTIANITY BETWEEN SUNDAYS *$1.25 net*

THE HERESY OF CAIN *$1.25 net*
Books of deep interest for every thoughtful reader.

THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY. By **Prof. HENRY C. VEDDER.** A vivid, accurate narrative of the great religious struggle of the 16th Century from the economic standpoint. *$3.00 net*

Published at 64-66 Fifth Ave., N. Y. **THE MACMILLAN COMPANY** On Sale Wherever Books Are Sold

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2. a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States and Mexico; Foreign and Canadian postage 50 cents per year extra.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL COMPANY. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number. When no direct request to discontinue at expiration of subscription is received, it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application.*

Published by THE DIAL COMPANY, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

Entered as Second-Class Matter October 8, 1892, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

No. 665. MARCH 1, 1914. *Vol. LVI.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

"THE CHARM OF AMERICANS" 165

A GREAT CONTEMPORARY NOVEL. *W. R. B.* 167

CASUAL COMMENT 169

Encouragement to potential poets — An artist in typography. — The secret of literary style. — Latitude in Latin pronunciation. — The latest French Academician. — The Carlyle of myth and the Carlyle of reality. — Accessible foreign literature of our time. — Unsanctified uses of sacred literature. — A mayor with no fondness for literature. — Japanese literary likings.

COMMUNICATIONS 172

Josiah Renick Smith. *W. H. Johnson.*

Hamlet's "Soliloquy" and Claudius. *C. M. Street.*

Another Auxiliary Language. *A. L. Guerard.*

Syndicate Service and "Tainted Book Reviews." *W. E. Woodward.*

AN IDEALIST IN PRACTICAL AFFAIRS. *Percy F. Bicknell* 174

RECORDS OF ANCIENT GREECE. *Josiah Renick Smith* 176

SYNGE AND THE IRISH THEATRE. *James W. Tupper* 177

THE CONCLUSION OF TWO IMPORTANT AMERICAN HISTORIES. *David Y. Thomas* . . . 179

THE KAISER: HIS POLICIES AND HIS ASSOCIATES. *Frederic Austin Ogg* 181

THE VARIORUM "CYMBELINE." *Samuel A. Tannenbaum* 184

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 188

Faint praise for Nietzsche. — Public opinion and popular government. — A history of the followers of George Fox. — In the footsteps of Pompilia and Caponsacchi. — An Oxford anthology of Canadian verse. — Old-time methods of recruiting. — More gropings in the fog of psychical research. — A compelling plea for social justice. — Some of the qualities of good literature. — The scenes of Mr. Hardy's novels. — Biology and the Feminist Movement. — Records of primitive man.

BRIEFER MENTION 192

NOTES 193

TOPICS IN MARCH PERIODICALS 194

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 195

"THE CHARM OF AMERICANS."

The last place in the world in which we would look for a tribute to "the charm of Americans" is "The Saturday Review," but such a tribute occurs in a recent issue, bestowed upon us by one of the regular staff contributors, *apropos* of an American play given in London. The passage reads as follows:

"The charm of Americans is that they are still able to discover and to enjoy things that were long ago exhausted in Europe. Anybody who has heard an American quote from Tennyson will know what I mean. The intellectual world is still quite new to them. When they succeed in annexing for themselves a new idea or in experiencing a new emotion — which we, of course, have long since explored and exhausted — we feel the same pleasure in their achievement, the same delight in their power to take it seriously and to enjoy it, as we feel in watching the progress of a healthy baby. American sentimentality is incident to American nonage. The American man of sentiment is not a gross and emotionally flabby man watering at the eye from habitual quiescence of the inhibitory nerves. He is a nice little boy woefully piping at a tale of babes in the wood and how the kind robin redbreasts covered them up with leaves."

Now this is very nice, and we fully appreciate the kindly estimate of our fresh and innocent youthfulness. Of course, the writer does not really mean it; he is simply the victim of a trick that instinct, or habit, or subliminal consciousness, or something, plays upon most of the writer folk. A man sits down at his desk to compose, say, a leading article. He has his theme in mind, and a general notion of the course he wishes his development to take. But his opening sentences are somehow given an unintended twist, which commits his thought to an unanticipated sequence of reflection. There they stand, in black and white, and they unmistakably indicate a "lead" that was never contemplated, but must obviously be followed, for the sake of logic, to some sort of outcome. He wishes he had begun differently, but he cannot escape from the snare of his own setting; he is like Goethe's *Zauberlehrling*, who has worked the incantation, and cannot remember the word that is potent to dissolve the spell. So he watches, with a kind of dismay, the things that the promptings of his tutelary dæmon force him to set down, hoping that some lucky inspiration will eventually enable him to muddle through, and get back into the path originally planned. After a while, he gets captivated by his own

cleverness, and the fascination of the ideas he finds himself expressing dulls his sense of responsibility; he grows reckless, and determines to see the thing through, no matter what the consequences. When his disquisition is complete, he gasps at the realization of the conclusions reached by the pen that has run away with him, so different they are from any that he had expected to reach, but he is not left without a thrill of intellectual satisfaction with the finished product, so neatly do its parts fit together, and so plausible seems the whole argument.

This, we take it, is the explanation of our quoted paragraph. The tricksy spirit that twisted the opening sentence, not the writer, is responsible for all that follows. Otherwise, the traditional English view of the American as a shrewd and somewhat cynical person, precociously sharp, and rotten before he is ripe, would have emerged from the portraiture. The "healthy baby" and "nice little boy" conception would have had no chance at all had it not been for that fatal opening. One of the purest and at the same time most persistent delusions concerning us is that we are a young people, whereas we are in a general sense the heir of all the ages, and in a narrower sense the inheritor of fifteen hundred years of English tradition and development. Our children study the history of England as if it were the history of a foreign people, although down to the seventeenth century it is as strictly our own history as it is of our kinsmen who have remained in the ancestral home. It is true that we are a transplanted stock, and that means a certain temporary retardation, but it does not mean a reversion to childhood. The transplanted tree does not become a seedling by the process; rather does it strike down its old roots in the new soil for a new phase of vigorous growth. So far from acquiring new characteristics from the changed conditions, it tends to perpetuate the old ones beyond their natural term. Our seventeenth century American ancestors were belated Elizabethans, and even in the early nineteenth century we were reproducing phases of life and thought that were characteristic of the England of a century before. To change the metaphor, we emigrant Englishmen donned a new suit of clothes when we left the mother country, but the youth who does that is by no means restored to the conditions of the cradle. His forward growth may be checked, but he does not grow backward.

Especially in our intellectual outlook, the "nice little boy" theory is a delicious absurdity. The theology of the Mathers and the metaphysics of Jonathan Edwards, the most typical of our early intellectual products, were, to say the least, not nursery imaginings. Far from being milk for babes, they were, if anything, meat too tough or gristly for the robust digestion of full-grown men. The people who bought copies of Blackstone's Commentary, when that work was the last word in literary novelty, in numbers beyond those that found purchasers in the country of its origin, were not in their nonage. Neither were the framers of the Constitution, the authors of "The Federalist," and the great jurists of our earlier years, children who needed instruction in any political school of the old world. No modern country ever saw a group of men of greater intellectual stature than these. The notion that the new ideas and the new emotions that Americans have from time to time "annexed" to themselves are only those which Englishmen "have long since explored and exhausted" is about the most brilliant example of fatuous insularity that we have ever encountered. When our intellectual life came to full blossom fifty or more years ago, one of its most marked traits was its eager receptivity for the new forces that were stirring the waters of the world's thought. The Concord philosophers were not toying with the discarded playthings of old-world thinkers; rather were they the pioneers of an intellectual movement in which England lagged far behind. In literary criticism throughout most of the nineteenth century, America marched distinctly in the vanguard. "It is probably not rash to say," with Dr. Cairns, "that the judgment of to-day upon Byron, Wordsworth, Scott, and others was more accurately expressed by the best American criticism than in any reviews of their works that appeared in Great Britain during the same time."

And thus it has been ever since. What Poe said in all sincerity about Tennyson no Englishman at that time had dared to say. This fact slightly dulls the point of our Saturday Reviewer's slur about "anybody who has heard an American quote from Tennyson." That great poet may be "exhausted" in the opinion of super-sophisticated modern Englishmen, but the acceptance of Poe's verdict does not exactly appeal to the sound critical sense as a mark of juvenile ineptitude. There are other examples a-plenty. Carlyle first found a serious audience on this side of the Atlantic, and England learned from us the true greatness of that spirit. The gigantic intellectual synthesis of Herbert

Spencer might never have been achieved without the support that came to him from this country. Omar Khayyám was discovered here more completely than in his own country, and FitzGerald used to refer to himself as "the great American poet." Americans did rather more than Englishmen to force the acceptance of Ibsen upon the English-speaking world, and it was from America that the philosophy of pragmatism, under the banners of Pierce and James, marched forth upon the invasion of the world of philosophical thought.

Somewhat to our surprise, we have come out just about where we intended to. It all depends upon how one gets started. Our starting-point was found in a vehement reaction from the absurdities of our critic. But if *his* starting-point had been different, there would have been no need for all this pother. Suppose, for example, that his opening sentence had been thus framed: "The charm of Americans is that they have an alert mental attitude which enables them to grasp new ideas and recognize new forms of artistic beauty a little in advance of their mere cautious English brethren." With that preamble, the conclusions we have arrived at would have flowed from the Saturday Reviewer's pen as readily and as inevitably as from our own. But then, we should have had nothing to write about.

A GREAT CONTEMPORARY NOVEL.

The first of the three volumes containing "Jean-Christophe" in its English version appeared during the winter of 1910; the last, something less than a year ago. If the book bore any relation to the generality of current fiction, some apology for dealing with it so tardily might be in order. But when one has to do with a work of genius, apologies may as well be dispensed with. Compared with the great mass of current novels, "Jean-Christophe" is as an oak-tree rising above a field of summer grass. We should like to have been among the earliest to proclaim its qualities; that privilege having been missed, we can at least avoid a place among the tardiest.

Notwithstanding its recognition by Mr. Edmund Gosse and other high critical authorities as "the first great novel of the new century," the book seems as yet to have found only a small fraction of its destined English audience. Critical superlatives are too much soiled by ignoble use to carry much force nowadays; and as much as ever in the past, genius is still left to make its own way as it can. No doubt the unusual bulk of "Jean-Christophe" has deterred many possible readers. A generation that is accustomed to considering its fiction, like its pills, the better for being readily bolted is not likely to look with favor upon a novel of seventeen hundred rather closely printed pages. But for our part, we should be glad if the three volumes had been multiplied into thirty. Indeed, the same material, — the same wealth of character, the same reservoir of ideas, — might well have served a less rigorous artist for thirty novels instead of one. Into the making of "Jean-Christophe" has gone the greater part of its author's life. The French original, in ten volumes, occupied nearly a decade in the publishing; and M. Rolland has said that the book was in conception many years before the first page was written, — "Christophe only set out on his journey when I had been able to see the end of it for him."

"The writers of to-day," says Christophe to his friend Olivier, in one of their discussions,

> "Waste their energy in describing human rarities, or cases that are common enough in the abnormal groups of men and women living on the fringe of the great society of active, healthy human beings. Since they themselves have shut themselves off from life, leave them and go where there are men. Show the life of every day to the men and women of every day: that life is deeper and more vast than the sea. The smallest among you bears the infinite in his soul. The infinite is in every man who is simple enough to be a man, in the lover, in the friend, in the woman who pays with her pangs for the radiant glory of the day of childbirth, in every man and every woman who lives in obscure self-sacrifice which will never be known to another soul: it is the very river of life, flowing from one to another, from one to another, and back again and round. . . . Write the simple life of one of these simple men, write the peaceful epic of the days and nights following, following one like to another, and yet all different, all sons of the same mother, from the dawning of the first day in the life of the world. Write it simply, as simple as its own unfolding. Waste no thought upon the word, and the letter, and the subtle vain researches in which the force of the artists of to-day is turned to naught. You are addressing all men: use the language of all men. There are no words noble or vulgar; there is no style chaste or impure: there are only words and styles which say or do not say exactly what they have to say. Be sound and thorough in all you do: think just what you think, — and feel just what you feel. Let the rhythm of your heart prevail in your writings! The style is the soul."

This is M. Rolland's literary creed, and out of it has come "Jean-Christophe." There is nothing of conventional plot in the book. Its connecting thread throughout is the history of a human soul, — the soul of Jean-Christophe Kraft, native of Germany, the descendant of several generations of musicians and himself destined to be the greatest musician of them all. In physique and will he does not belie his surname; but his is the strength out of which comes sweetness, — a strength that carries him unconquered, though not unscathed, through battle with all the forces that can be sent against a man's spirit, — a strength that inspires and invigorates all who come within its influence. Concerning the origin of his book, M. Rolland has written: "I was stifling . . . in a hostile moral atmosphere, I wanted to breathe, I wanted to react against a sickly civilization. . . . I needed a hero of pure eyes and pure heart, with a soul sufficiently unblemished to have the right to speak, and with a voice strong enough to make itself heard." Such a hero is Jean-Christophe; but his purity of eye and heart contains no trace of pharisaism. He is a creature of stormy

impulses and emotions, who stumbles and blunders as frequently as any, yet who never makes terms with the enemy, whether within or without.

But the book as a whole is far more than a biography of Jean-Christophe Kraft. It is an analysis, a synthesis, a criticism of present-day life in all of its most significant phases. It is an illuminating estimate of European culture, a sane and penetrative discussion of social tendencies, an inspiring handbook of ethics, a profound and eloquent treatise on music, — and much else besides. We doubt if any other writer since Tolstoy has been so successful in clarifying the welter of our contemporary civilization, — "beneath the chaos of facts perceiving the little undistinguished gleam which reveals the progress of the history of the human mind." Weavers, all of us, of the great fabric of humanity, we are taken for a moment from the tiny segment of our individual labor, and the wide tangle of loose ends which shows for us as the collective labor of our generation, and are granted a glimpse of the ordered design that is slowly taking form on the other side of the fabric. And this, in our opinion, is the noblest service that literature can perform.

"Jean-Christophe" is thus before all else an interpretation of life, a "novel of ideas" in the truest sense. But for all that, its chief concern is not with the "intellectuals" but with commonest and lowliest humanity. The kingdom it portrays is inherited not by the successful and the arrogant — the so-called strong men who are held up so generally in life and in literature as patterns of human conduct, — but always by the meek and the poor in spirit. Nothing in the book is more typical of its author's spirit than such a passage as this:

> "Christophe felt utterly weary of the fevered, sterile world, the conflict between egoisms and ideas, the little groups of human beings deeming themselves above humanity, the ambitious, the thinkers, the artists who think themselves the brain of the world, and are no more than a haunting, evil dream. And all his love went out to those thousands of simple souls, of every nation, whose lives burn away in silence, pure flames of kindness, faith, and sacrifice, — the heart of the world."

It is the ambition of M. Rolland's art to help the people "to live, to correct their errors, to conquer their prejudices, and to enlarge from day to day their thoughts and their hearts." Understanding as clearly as any the futility and danger of many "popular" tendencies, he yet never reacts into that attitude of harsh intolerance or brutal indifference so common among the intellectual classes of to-day. It is his belief that the individualist who cuts himself off from sympathetic contact with the mass of mankind repudiates thereby the first law of Christianity. "If any man," says M. Rolland, "would see the living God face to face, he must seek him, not in the empty firmament of his own brain, but in the love of men."

As in every great work of art, this pervading quality of humaneness is here secondary only to the quality of absolute sincerity. A love of truth as passionate as Ruskin's, as uncompromising as Carlyle's, glows through every page. With Teufelsdröckh, Jean-Christophe never fails to cry: "Truth! though the heavens crush me for following her: no Falsehood! though a whole celestial Lubberland were the price of Apostasy." This high sincerity could scarcely fail to be inherent in a book so largely the distillation of spiritual experience, so little the product of artifice. The work was conceived, as we have seen, in a spirit of intense reaction to falsehood and cant. Its author is one who has evidently known the acutest mental and physical suffering, but who yet has courage "to look anguish in the face and venerate it." In a day when there is so widespread a tendency not only to repudiate the moral value of suffering, but to fasten upon it a definite stigma of shame, such a courage is as rare as it is salutary.

It should not be inferred that "Jean-Christophe" is any the less appealing and readable as a book of fiction because of the higher qualities emphasized in the foregoing, — though of course the book could never interest those who are content with the staple product of our fiction-factories. Even should the cultivated reader wish to skip rather freely, in the residue he will find a wealth of rare treasure. We know of few pages in literature more subtly and tenderly sympathetic than the record of Christophe's early childhood, more deeply stirring than the spiritual battle depicted in "The Burning Bush," more poignantly beautiful than the account of Christophe's passing in the final chapter. And what a wonderful pageant of human character moves through the book, — what a gallery of vivid and varied portraiture! Who that has come to know them will ever forget Jean Michel, Gottfried, old Schulz, Olivier, Christophe himself, among the men; Louisa, Sabine, Antoinette, Grazia, among the women?

In conclusion, we shall venture the statement that with this work M. Rolland takes his place in contemporary literature as the spiritual and artistic successor of Tolstoy. He becomes the standard-bearer around whom will rally the idealistic forces of the new century. More profoundly than any other yet offered by this century, the gospel he has given us will inspire and direct those who are toiling in the cause of human brotherhood, — "the free spirits of all nations who suffer, fight, and will prevail." That he assumes no authority, and claims no followers, only makes his leadership the more secure. He would have us understand almost before all else that human progress, like life itself, is not a smooth-flowing development, but a series of metamorphoses or transmutations; that each generation must wage its own battle for its own truth, and then without bitterness give place to a younger generation which perchance will carry the combat to a far different quarter of the field. To fight is the great duty; to have fought, the only honor. The issue is always in the future; the hope is always with the new generation. In no other way can we more fittingly take leave of this noble book than in the words of its author, appended as a preface to the final volume:

> "I have written the tragedy of a generation which is nearing its end. I have sought to conceal neither its vices

nor its virtues, its profound sadness, its chaotic pride, its heroic efforts, its despondency beneath the overwhelming burden of a super-human task, the burden of the whole world, the reconstruction of the world's morality, its esthetic principles, its faith, the forging of a new humanity.—Such we have been.

"You young men, you men of to-day, march over us, trample us under your feet, and press onward. Be ye greater and happier than we.

"For myself, I bid the soul that was mine farewell. I cast it from me like an empty shell. Life is a succession of deaths and resurrections. We must die, Christophe, to be born again."

W. R. B.

CASUAL COMMENT.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO POTENTIAL POETS and other persons of bright promise, rather than the recognition of completed achievement, is now declared by one of the witnesses of Alfred Nobel's will to have been the Swedish philanthropist's primary object in establishing the series of prizes bearing his name. Mr. Leonard Hwass has contributed to the German newspaper, *Die Woche*, a noteworthy article, republished in translation by the New York "Evening Post," in which he deplores the failure of the executors to "carry out the will and real intent of the great departed." After coining the term "social-economist" as indicative of "the entire aim and spirit of the man," the writer continues: "He was a quiet, high-minded, Teutonic aristocrat, an individualist of the first water, who never fixed his hopes upon the elevation of the masses, but upon the encouragement of individuals of high social value. To them he wished, through his will, to be an enduring friend and patron; because he recognized that they are the real dispensers of blessings and happiness to mankind. And because he knew from his own bitter struggles how particularly difficult it is for the noble-minded, often so sensitively and delicately organized, to make their way, he wished, as he repeatedly emphatically remarked, 'to lighten the life of the dreamers.' . . . By these 'dreamers' he meant spirits bent upon high ideals, poets, and inventors, who, unpractical and devoid of means, often go to wrack and ruin in the fulness of their mental powers." Accordingly the Nobel prize, as the writer feels himself justified in asserting, "should never be bestowed as an *honorary* prize, but as a *promotive* prize for the encouragement of new and beneficent work." And further: "According to my impressions, Nobel, who himself wrote some beautiful poems, unfortunately unknown, in the Swedish and English tongues, meant by the term 'poet' rather a noble-minded lyric poet, who lifts us to ideal heights, and who rarely possesses much of this world's goods, than a dramatist or novelist enjoying a large income. The deciding factor was, at all events, not to be fame, but a creative spirit evidently striving for lofty ends. In any case, world-renowned personalities, with an assured future, should be excluded." Especially unwise, he thinks, was the bestowal of the prize upon the aged Mommsen and the venerable Carducci, and upon "the Pole, Sienkiewicz, who resided in a knightly castle, and upon the Indian patrician, Tagore." But if fame is to be distrusted as an evidence of a man's desert in the sense in which the prize-bestowers should look for desert, how shall the suitable candidates be brought to the attention of these Stockholm gentlemen? In this wise: "The press of all countries should coöperate here by taking a yearly vote among their circle of readers, to select a forceful, strenuous spirit that is still struggling with fate, and raise him on his country's shield." Even so it would be a miracle if modest merit always or often got its desert; but it is to be hoped that the words of Mr. Hwass, who professes to have had intimate acquaintance with Nobel and with his purpose in founding the prizes called by his name, may not fall on deaf ears.

* * *

AN ARTIST IN TYPOGRAPHY, and a man of culture and fine sympathies, was taken from the world of books and publishing in the recent death of Theodore Low De Vinne, head of the De Vinne Press and author of noteworthy books on the history and practice of printing. "Mr. De Vinne was a kind man as well as a great expert," says Mr. S. S. McClure of his one-time employer, in the autobiography now appearing serially; and "the De Vinne Press was one of the best, if not the best, printing houses in the world"—as it still is. "One of the world's foremost experts, a wide scholar as well as a great printer," is the further description of him by the same competent authority. Eighty-five years ago last Christmas Mr. De Vinne was born at Stamford, Connecticut. Honorary degrees from Columbia and Yale attest the acquisition of a good education on his part, however limited his formal schooling. He early learned the printer's craft, and entered the employment of Francis Hart in New York. Rising ere long to the position of partner in the business, and, upon Hart's death, organizing the firm of Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., he became a recognized leader in the improvement of typography and formed that association with the Century Company which appears to have been advantageous to both parties. He was an active member of the Typothetæ, of the Aldine Association, of the Grolier Club (at one time its president), the Authors' Club, and the Century Club, while various foreign societies were glad to extend to him the honor of membership. His first book was a "Printers' Price List," 1869; then followed, at intervals, "Invention of Printing," "Historic Types," "Christopher Plantin," "Plain Printing Types," "Correct Composition," "Title Pages." "Book Composition," and "Notable Printers of Italy during the Fifteenth Century." His "Correct Composition" is an excellent manual for both printers and authors; it supplied a real need, and will not soon be superseded. A good portrait of this scholarly, broad-minded, progressive, and gentle-mannered master of typography may be seen in the

February issue of "McClure's Magazine," in the chapter there printed of Mr. McClure's autobiography.

* * *

THE SECRET OF LITERARY STYLE is perhaps much less of a secret than most of us suspect. A manner of written expression at once simple and forceful, lucid and picturesque, colored with imagination, spiced with wit, and touched with humor, does not come by accident or heredity or as a gift from the gods; it is something achieved by diligent effort on the part of one who has first been kindled with enthusiasm for an unattainable ideal of literary art. The late Goldwin Smith was the master of a style so nearly perfect, in its kind, as to render the reader all but unconscious of its presence: the writer's thought conveyed itself to others almost without their being aware of the medium of conveyance. But this apparent ease of utterance was the result of years of painstaking attention to verbal detail. His secretary and literary executor, Mr. Arnold Haultain, gives repeated instances, in his Boswellian account of the eminent publicist's daily life and conversation, of his scrupulous care in expressing himself for publication. Near the middle of his volume Mr. Haultain says: "It is great fun—and it is instructive—to watch these little things. I wonder if many octogenarian writers take this care in their style. The astonishing thing to me is the extraordinary simplicity of the product! The Chief will think out an article, a little short article, for a newspaper; will then write it out in his own hand at eight o'clock in the morning; will dictate it to me at 9:15; will carefully, most carefully, go over my MS., correcting, altering, adding, and excising; will demand proofs and revises to be sent to him (by a special messenger often—at ten cents per special messenger); will then go down to the newspaper office and see another revise; will correct this; and, if he does not demand yet another revise, it is simply because he relies upon my seeing to it that his ultimate revision is faithfully carried out by the printers in the composing room; and not until I come downstairs and report that 'everything is all right' does he slowly rise and totter out of the office. This at eighty! What would I not give to have seen him at work at thirty!" Surely, we have here one imbued with the belief that easy writing is hard reading.

* * *

LATITUDE IN LATIN PRONUNCIATION has gone so far, with the Roman, the Continental, the English, and sundry other methods putting forth their claims, that no two Latinists, meeting by chance, can now feel any certainty of being understood by each other if the exigencies of the occasion should call for that famous Plutarchian quotation, *Veni, vidi, vici*, or if one should wish to compliment the other by calling him, *justum et tenacem propositi virum*, or if either should desire to give expression to the profound truth, *qui facit per alium facit per se*. Some of us, in our occasional airing of such Latin as we possess, first rapidly figure out the probable decade or lustrum in which our hearer's thumbing of Cæsar and Virgil was cast, and then shape our pronunciation after the old or the new fashion as the case may seem to require. In doubtful instances, or before a mixed audience, we sometimes pronounce our Latin first in the style of our grandfathers, especially if any of our grandfathers or their contemporaries are present, and then, turning with an indulgent smile toward our juniors, we render our Ciceronian eloquence in the so-called Roman manner, for their benefit. But this system has its obvious disadvantages, besides its waste of time and breath. In England, the stronghold of conservatism in Latin pronunciation as in certain other particulars, the battle of the rival schools is still in progress, although on this side of the Atlantic the old pronunciation long ago yielded to the new. At a recent meeting of the Classical Association at Bedford College, the president, Sir Frederic Kenyon, announced that the Roman method was well in the lead. But Oxford clings stubbornly to the English fashion, as was to have been expected. English Latin is, obviously, the furthest remove from Ciceronian in its effect on the ear, though no one really knows how Cicero pronounced his words. Readers of Sir Walter Scott will recall that in "The Fortunes of Nigel" King James vaunts the indisputable fact that Scotch Latin could be understood all over Europe, but English Latin nowhere outside of England. A universally intelligible pronunciation is certainly a desideratum.

* * *

THE LATEST FRENCH ACADEMICIAN, M. Alfred Capus, is as popular a playwright in his own smiling, gently ironical, always amusing vein, as is M. Eugène Brieux (the next preceding writer for the stage elected to membership in the same illustrious company) in his intensely earnest and morally purposeful dramatic compositions. The one writes for those who have seen the world and its follies, and who refuse to take life too seriously; the other addresses those who have the tremendous seriousness of youth, whatever their age may be, and are bent on reforming their fellow-men. Of course, since the plays of M. Capus are written for the sophisticated—and that, too, the sophisticated Parisians—they contain much that the average Anglo-Saxon theatre-goer rightly regards as in questionable taste and not provocative of wholesome mirth. Moreover, their style is so emphatically French, their wit so merged with the medium in which it is expressed, that the peculiar excellence of the original is largely lost in translation. Hence the fewness of the attempts thus far made to transplant the products of this clever Frenchman's genius, and hence, too, the inconsiderable success attending these attempts. But it is interesting to note, as an evidence of the rare quality of the pieces that come so plentifully from the pen of M. Capus, that the exacting M. Bourget praises him warmly, and even testified to his high opinion of the man by urging his candidacy upon the Academicians. "He thinks in French and he writes in French," declared

M. Bourget; and no one will dispute him. A few biographical details may be not out of place, in closing. Vincent Marie Alfred Capus was born Nov. 25, 1858; was educated at Aix-en-Provence, and at the Lycée Condorcet, Paris; is an Officer of the Legion of Honor, and has published "Qui Perd Gagne," "Monsieur Veut Rire," "Années d'Aventure," "Notre Epoque et le Théâtre," and many plays.

• • •

THE CARLYLE OF MYTH AND THE CARLYLE OF REALITY have by this time become inextricably intertwisted, thanks largely to Froude's juggling with the records, and also to the world's well-known fondness for discovering or inventing faults and foibles in the great. The Carlyle of unendurable domestic asperities is the real Carlyle to many, rather than the Carlyle described by Emerson as living in a state of beautiful harmony and mutual affection with his brilliant and attractive wife. Mr. J. P. Collins, in a London letter to the Boston "Transcript," brings forward the testimony (new, perhaps, to many readers) of the maid Jessie who waited on the Carlyles in the last years of their life together. "I could have lived with him all my days," she asserted, "and it always makes me angry when I read, as I sometimes do, that he was 'bad-tempered' and 'gey ill to get on with.' He was the very reverse, in my opinion. I never would have left him, had I not been going to get married." Another glimpse of a not unamiable Carlyle is given us by this same Jessie (later, Mrs. Broadfoot, of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire). An American lion-hunter insisted on seeing the great man, and would not be turned away. Finally, in desperation, says the quondam maid-servant, "Carlyle told me to send him in, and when he went in Carlyle just stood up from his desk in the back dining-room, in his long dressing-gown, and met him with, 'Well, here I am! Take a good look at me.' The gentleman was very much taken aback; but he must have pleased Carlyle, for I remember he stayed and talked quite a long time."

• • •

ACCESSIBLE FOREIGN LITERATURE OF OUR TIME —accessible in the sense of translated and procurable from any good bookstore or public library — is richer and better worth reading than is suspected by those whose habitual book-diet is the latest American or English novel. A pamphlet issued by the Omaha Public Library and entitled "Foreign Literature in Translation," by Miss Zora I. Shields of the English department in the Omaha High School, presents an inviting array of modern European (continental) authors whom the translator's art has introduced to the English-speaking public. Comment and criticism accompany the list of works, these being exclusively novels and dramas, and it is evident that the writer has read and enjoyed the books she invites others to read and enjoy. In closing, she urges upon her readers as a duty, "to stop wasting time and money on our own empty popular novels and magazine stories"; she points to the opportunity, so freely offered, "to read and know books which open up a new heaven"; and she hopes for an eventual fusing of "Norse enthusiasm, German philosophy, French artistry, Russian mysticism, and Latin emotion, into a new American race, American literature." Translators are fallible mortals, and translations often leave much to be desired, but few of us would have any considerable acquaintance with the world's literature outside our own language if we depended solely on our own knowledge of foreign tongues to help us to that acquaintance.

• • •

UNSANCTIFIED USES OF SACRED LITERATURE are to be regretfully noted in reading the interesting annual report of the librarian of the General Theological Seminary. Even a collection of books designed primarily to meet the needs of prospective preachers of the gospel is not exempt from losses due to unregistered borrowing — a permissible euphemism for a shorter and uglier term. A rare edition of St. Augustine's "Confessions," for instance, would have another beside its literary value that might tempt to its removal from the shelves for purposes wholly unconnected with those of study. But, whatever the cause, more than one hundred volumes that have disappeared in the last fifteen years from their proper places in the Seminary library are now at last, in despair of their reappearance, definitely stricken from the lists and mourned as irrecoverable. "They have not been removed before now," says the librarian, "because it has been hoped that successive inventories and the passing of time might reveal them or restore them, as sometimes occurs with missing books. This hope has not been justified with the volumes mentioned. The loss is very regrettable; the Librarian, however, has no theory to account for it other than the devious and inexplainable weaknesses of human nature." Nevertheless, faith in the honesty of mankind as a whole has not been destroyed, and this library's praiseworthy system of unrestricted access to the shelves will be continued.

• • •

A MAYOR WITH NO FONDNESS FOR LITERATURE came pretty near balking the efforts of the Women's Club of Owensboro, Kentucky, to secure a public library for their city. In the "Second Biennial Report" of the Kentucky Library Commission is to be found the astonishing story of this mulish municipal officer. After the energetic women of Owensboro had raised $3,500, bought a lot, secured a Carnegie building, and were on the point of opening the library to the expectant public, the city council (at the mayor's instigation, one suspects) refused to grant the necessary appropriation for maintenance of the new institution. In fact, three successive councils proved obdurate, and when at last a fourth had passed the ordinance " the mayor refused to sign the warrants and suit was brought and won in the lower court by the Library Trustees to compel him to sign. The mayor then took the case to the Court of Appeals. The trustees won again. The warrants

were signed in March, 1913. In the meanwhile, the Women's Club, growing impatient at the delay, decided to open the library. A book reception resulted in the gift of about 1,500 volumes; the women volunteered service and the doors were then opened to the public. During the year ending July 1, 1913, the circulation reached 11,593." All honor to the women of Owensboro!

* * *

JAPANESE LITERARY LIKINGS tend more and more toward occidental, and especially toward English and American, books. English is the foreign tongue most familiar to the people of Japan; hence the considerable number of English and American authors read by them and republished in their own country in translation. In drama Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays seem to be decidedly popular, both for reading and for stage presentation. Professor Eucken and Professor Bergson are finding favor there as here. The useful part of the translator in introducing these and numerous other foreign authors to his fellow-countrymen receives insufficient recognition, fifty yen (a little less than twenty-five dollars) being commonly paid for turning into the vernacular a work of two hundred pages. No wonder the critics complain that the rendering is not always quite what it ought to be.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Readers of THE DIAL will be pained to hear of the death of Professor Josiah Renick Smith, a regular contributor to its pages since, perhaps, about the year 1895. As Professor of Greek in the Ohio State University, he was the oldest member of the Faculty in continuous service, and always a man of great weight in its councils. That a man should be a skilful teacher, well equipped in his special department, is all that most people ask of one who holds such a position, and somewhat more than is often secured; but it is not all that the Ohio State University found in Professor Smith. He was born with a natural affinity for the higher things of life, and his power of appreciation was confined within no narrow limits. With unfailing instinct his affections went out to sincere and genuine excellence in literature, music, and art, nor were his acquisitions in these fields treated merely as food for his own pleasure. Distilled through his own mind, seasoned with the spice of his winning personality, and fitly wrought into the web of his teaching, he passed them on to generation after generation of his pupils and so into the life of his time. But even a great educational institution could not absorb the whole of such a man. His taste in music, disseminated through musical organizations, through the local press, and by contact with individuals, has been by no means the least factor in educating Columbus to the point where adequate support can be safely assumed for a grade of music entirely out of reach of many cities of the same size. His talks on various phases of painting and sculpture, enriched by personal acquaintance with most of the great collections abroad and at home, were always a delightful stimulus to those who had the privilege of hearing them. He was a member of Dr. Washington Gladden's church, and there as everywhere else a wise counsellor and willing worker. But to those who have had the privilege of coming into close contact with him, the charm of his loyal personal friendship will be felt as the greatest loss of all. Considering the ease with which the finer and less obviously "paying" phases of education may be swamped beneath the more material and "practical" in a great state institution, the authorities of the Ohio State University deserve especial credit for maintaining for so many years at the head of one of its departments, and as an active force in its administration, so distinctive an apostle of "culture" in its higher meaning as Professor Josiah Renick Smith.

W. H. JOHNSON.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1914.

[The review by Dr. Smith included in our present issue—the last of so much wise and graceful and scholarly writing!—was received only a few days before his death.—EDITOR.]

HAMLET'S "SOLILOQUY" AND CLAUDIUS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Dr. Tannenbaum, in his recent severe but scholarly comments in your columns upon Mr. Stopford Brooke's second excursion into Shakespearean fields, makes some severe thrusts at this critic's interpretation of "Hamlet," but fails to mention that Mr. Brooke is the first who has taken note of the relation of Hamlet's "soliloquy" to *one* of the "lawful espials." Let me quote the passage of Mr. Brooke's to which I refer:

"Hamlet comes in and thinks himself alone; and talks to himself in that famous soliloquy—

'To be, or not to be: that is the question.'

To listen to it is not to listen to a madman,—*and the King knows this*, and is not deceived when Hamlet, detecting that he is spied on, changes his whole manner to Ophelia, and does play the madman." (The italics are mine.)

Dr. Tannenbaum, in a letter to me, says that the soliloquy is not heard by the espials. I claim that this speech was intended by our playwright to be heard by Claudius even more deliberately than was Juliet's soliloquy intended to be overheard by Romeo ("Romeo and Juliet," Act II. sc. ii.); that it is quite as grim in its eaves-dropping humor, distinct as it is in types, as was the effect of the soliloquy of Prince Hal upon Falstaff, when the latter simulated a dead hero at Shrewsbury ("Henry IV.," Part I. Act V. sc. iv.); and certainly it is as impressive as an overheard soliloquy as was the effect of the soliloquy of Enobarbus upon the soldiers when the former thought he was alone ("Antony and Cleopatra," Act IV. sc ix.).

But did Shakespeare intend Hamlet to believe himself alone when, as Mr. Brooke suggests, the soul of Claudius is affected by the soliloquy with doubt and dread? Did not Shakespeare intend to advise his audience that Hamlet knew he was *again* entering a trap, as Mr. Brooke fails to suggest, when the line was written: "For we have closely *sent for* Hamlet hither"? What, if any, is the relation between this line and the words in the preceding scene, "I am most dreadfully attended" and "Were you not *sent for?*"?

I should like to see some communications from your readers discussing this point, i.e., the relation of Hamlet's soliloquy to Claudius. Mr. Brooke is the first critic I have read who has taken any notice of Claudius in this matter.

C. M. STREET.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 20, 1914.

ANOTHER AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Will you permit me to supplement Mr. E. F. McPike's interesting communication regarding an auxiliary language? Esperanto and Ido are by no means the only serious rivals in the field. I am sure most scientists and scholars would prefer the simplified Latin evolved by Professor Peano, the well-known mathematician and logician, and by the Academia pro Interlingua.

As a document I beg to transcribe the "Deliberationes de Academia relativo ad Interlingua," which sufficiently define the proposed language:

"1. VOCABULARIO: Academia adopta omne vocabulo latino existente in Anglo, et, quando es utile, omne alio vocabulo latino.

"2. ORTHOGRAPHIA: Omni vocabulo internationale que existe in latino, habe forma de thema latino.

"3. GRAMMATICA: Interlingua habe suffixos -s (plurale), -re (infinitivo), -to (participio passivo).

"Lice supprime omni elemento grammaticale non necessario."

The Academy is open to everyone interested in the problem of an auxiliary language. Its "decisions" merely register the opinion of the majority. For the yearly subscription of ten francs, the "Discussiones' and a number of other periodicals and pamphlets are sent to all members. The Director and Treasurer is Professor G. Pagliero, Via San Francesco 44, Torino, Italy.

The "Academia" is of course heartily in favor of the "Association for the Creation of an International Language Bureau."

A. L. GUERARD.

Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Feb. 20, 1914.

SYNDICATE SERVICE AND "TAINTED BOOK REVIEWS."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

On page 97 of your issue of February 1 you published a communication entitled "Tainted Book Reviews," from a correspondent who signs himself "Book-buyer," which contains about as much misinformation as it is possible to get in a half-page.

The undersigned are responsible for this syndicate book review proposition and are able, therefore, to give you all the facts necessary to an understanding of its workings.

We maintain an editorial department which reviews current books for a list of newspapers. These book reviews are sold to the newspapers as a news feature. Our editors are employed by the newspapers exactly as a newspaper employs any writer or reviewer. "The Jonesville Eagle," for instance, may pay the village school-teacher to review new books, and every Friday afternoon the pedagogue makes his way to the newspaper office with his articles. That 's exactly what we do, except we are of the opinion that we do it vastly better, for our editorial department costs several hundred dollars a week, and we engage such writers as Arthur Bartlett Maurice, editor of "The Bookman"; Charles Hanson Towne (to review verse); Kendall Banning, of "System," who reviews business books; Albert Payson Terhune, of the New York "World"; Sinclair Lewis, formerly associate editor of "Adventure" (who writes the leading review each week); Simeon Strunsky (literary editor of the New York "Evening Post"); Edwin Bjorkman; William Rose Benet, of "The Century Magazine"; Berton Braley; and Major J. E. Hausmann, of the United States Army, who reviews books dealing with the Philippines and the Orient. It is absurd to intimate, as your correspondent does, that these men write "tainted book reviews."

While we do not know, we nevertheless venture to say that this editorial department costs more for upkeep than the literary review department of any daily newspaper in the United States, not excepting even the New York "Times," or the Chicago "Tribune." This is made possible as the result of coöperation on the part of seven or eight newspapers.

Every newspaper on our list maintains a literary editor who edits the syndicate matter sent out by us, and adapts it to the policy and form of the newspaper.

We solicit book advertising for a list of newspapers, some of which take our syndicate literary review service. Some of our newspapers do not take it, and as far as the advertising is concerned, it makes no difference to us whether they print our reviews or run their own literary page, provided they produce a good book review section. Our advertising and editorial departments are as distinct and separate as the editorial and advertising departments of any newspaper or magazine.

Your correspondent says that our proposition seems to him to be a sinister move. We think your correspondent does not know what he is talking about. With the possible exceptions of three or four of the big dailies that make a specialty of literary news, the book reviewing of the daily press is done by immature reporters, and people out of a job, and narrow-headed school-teachers, or by somebody who does it "on the side." There are innumerable instances of absolutely worthless books being called "the book of the year," and so on, by reviewers of this stripe because such literary productions happened to strike the reviewer's peculiar fancy. Then, we know of cases where really great books were ignored or dismissed with a line or two because the local reviewer had no literary standards or guides, and really had no idea of literature. Then, there are many cases of the morbidly perverse or immoral in literature being held up as wonderful and epoch-making productions because they happened to be handed out by the local editor to some long-haired extremist.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of our syndicate service, we are sure that its productions are characterized by sanity and true literary perspective.

The entire book publishing world has endorsed this proposition. Our supporters and well-wishers include every book concern of importance and standing in the United States, without exception. Do you think this would be so if we allowed advertising to "taint our book reviews"?

Your correspondent states that our reviews are written by a "hired corps of men in New York who are paid practically by the [book] publishers." This statement is not true. The book publishers do not contribute, directly or indirectly, to the support of our book review service. It is supported entirely by the newspapers.

We do not want to take up any more of your space, else we would occupy ourselves with making a few more corrections, but think we have said enough to give you a clear idea of our proposition.

WOODWARD & VAN SLYKE.
Per W. E. WOODWARD.

New York City, Feb. 16, 1914.

The New Books.

An Idealist in Practical Affairs.*

With a keen sense both of the little ironies and comicalities of life, and of its deeper tragedy and pathos, Mr. Brand Whitlock relates the story of his struggles and successes in words that speak compellingly to our common humanity and hold the attention to the end. In a style that has much of that ease and effectiveness that come not by chance, but with long and devoted service to the art of literary expression, he carries his narrative, "Forty Years of It," through nearly four hundred pages and leaves his readers regretful only of its too-early close.

A politician with an ardent fondness for poetry is not to be found in a long day's search, nor is a poet with a decided bent for politics very often to be met with; but in Mr. Whitlock we have primarily the poet, the dreamer, the idealist, and secondarily the practical man who knows how to turn politics to good account in the realization of some of his visions of civic betterment and social welfare. Yet in the face of all he has achieved as the head of a city government during four consecutive terms — eight years in all, with the apparent certainty of reëlection and the prospect of indefinite continuance in office had he consented thus to serve his fellow-citizens longer — it is asserted of him by the one who prefaces his book with a few introductory pages that he "is an artist, a born artist. His natural place is in a world unknown and undreamed of by us children of an age commissioned to carry out the great idea of industrial and political development. He belongs by birthright in the eternal realm of divine impossibilities, of sublime and delightful inconsistencies. Greatly might he have fulfilled his destiny in music, in poetry, in painting had he been born at one of those periods when spiritual activity was all but universal, when spiritual ideas were popular and dominant, *volitantes per ora virum*, part of the very air one breathed — in the Greece of Pericles, the England of Elizabeth, or on the Tuscan hills at the time of the Florentine Renaissance! But this was not to be." Thus Mr. Albert Jay Nock, whose glowing eulogy of the spiritual qualities and the artistic temperament of Mr. Whitlock must not be allowed to veil from us the warm human nature of the man and the admirable catholicity of his sympathies. These characteristics will show themselves as we pass his life rapidly in review and illustrate some of its phases with passages from his book.

Born at Urbana, Ohio, March 4, 1869, the son of Elias D. Whitlock, D.D., he was named after his maternal grandfather, Joseph Carter Brand, a character rich in entertainment to the reader of his grandson's description of him. Public schools and private instruction provided the boy with such formal book-learning as was to be his portion, and at eighteen he entered upon the work of a newspaper reporter at Toledo. Three years later he joined the staff of the Chicago "Herald," and after still another three years accepted the position of clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Illinois, — chiefly, it appears, that he might find time to fit himself for the practice of law. His legal studies were pursued under the guidance of Senator John M. Palmer, and admission to the Illinois bar followed in 1894, and to the Ohio bar in 1897, the year of his relinquishing his post at Springfield. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Toledo, in the writing of essays, stories, poems, and novels, and, from 1906 to 1913, in discharging the duties of mayor of his city, to the evident contentment of a majority of its citizens. His writings make a most creditable showing, especially when it is remembered that they were the product of his spare hours, labors of love in the midst of the exacting demands of less congenial but more surely remunerative occupations. The list includes "The 13th District," "Her Infinite Variety," "The Happy Average," "The Turn of the Balance," "Abraham Lincoln" (in the series of "Beacon Biographies"), "The Gold Brick," "On the Enforcement of Law in Cities," and various essays, poems, and short stories contributed to leading magazines. Having now too long withheld attention from the book under consideration, let us demonstrate its worth and illustrate the distinctive character of its style and method by some generous citations from its pages. Here is a picture of the author's grandfather, Joseph Carter Brand, near the end of a life nobly lived in a spirit of sturdy independence and of steadfast loyalty to truth and justice:

"He was always like that, following the truth as he saw it, wherever it led him. But his active days were not many after that; ere long he was kicked by one of his horses, a vicious animal, half bronco, which he insisted on riding, and he was invalided for the rest of his days. He spent them in a wheel-chair, pushed about by a negro boy. It was a cross he bore bravely enough, without complaint, spending his hours in reading of politics, now that he could no longer participate in them, and more and more in reading verse, and even in committing it to

* Forty Years of It. By Brand Whitlock. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

memory, so that to the surprise of his family he soon replaced the grace he had always said at table with some recited stanza of poetry, and he took to cultivating, or sitting in his chair while there was cultivated, under his direction, a little rose garden. He knew all those roses as though they were living persons: when a lady called, — if the roses were in bloom,— he would say to his colored house-boy: 'Go cut off Madame Maintenon, and bring her here."

It must have been from this grandfather, born in Kentucky of a slave-holding family, but hating slavery so bitterly that he forfeited his patrimony and betook himself into the adjoining free State, that Mr. Whitlock inherited many of his finer qualities. Brand, like his grandson after him, achieved civic distinction, or had it thrust upon him, being introduced to the reader as mayor of Urbana in the opening pages of the book. What is said above about his "following the truth as he saw it," could with equal truth be said of the writer of those words. While still in his 'teens he showed a spirit of revolt against the sacred tenets of the protective tariff system, catching this alarming heresy from the congressman of his district, Frank Hurd, a man of such brilliant parts that, apparently, his free-trade principles did not do him much injury as a politician even with his high-tariff constituents.

"I was by this time a youth of eighteen, and in the summer when he had come home from Washington I somehow found courage enough to go to the hotel where he lived, and to inquire for him. He was there in the lobby, standing by the cigar-stand, talking to some men, and I hung on the outskirts of the little group until it broke up, and then the fear I had felt vanished when he turned and smiled upon me. I told him that I wished to know about Free Trade, and since there was nothing he liked better to talk about, and, too, since there were few who could talk better about anything than he could talk about the tariff, we sat in the big leather chairs while he discoursed simply on the subject. It was the first of several of these conversations, or lessons, which we had in the big leather chairs in the lobby of the old Boody House, and it was not long until I was able, with a solemn pride, to announce at home that I was a Free-Trader and a Democrat. It could hardly have been worse had I announced that I had been visiting Ingersoll, and was an atheist. Cleveland was president, and in time he sent his famous tariff-reform message to Congress, and though I could not vote, I was preparing to give him my moral support, to wear his badge, and even, if I could do no more, to refuse to march in the Republican processions with the club of young men and boys organized in our neighborhood."

Passing over a dozen years, we chance upon the following glimpse of the young man in his newly-opened law office in Toledo:

"The little law office had a portrait of William Dean Howells on its walls, and in time the portraits of other writers, differing from those other law offices which prefer to be adorned with pictures of Chief Justice Marshall — a strong man, of course, who wrote some strong fiction, too, in his day — and of Hamilton and of Jefferson, indicating a catholicity or a confusion of principle on the part of the occupying proprietor, of which usually he is not himself aware. There were a few law books, too, and on the desk a little digest of the law of evidence as affected by the decisions of the Ohio courts. I had the noble intention of mastering it, but I did not read in it very much, since for a long while there was no one to pay me for doing so, and I spent most of my hours at my desk over a manuscript of "The 13th District," a novel of politics I was then writing, looking up now and then and gazing out of the window at the blank rear walls of certain brick buildings which made a dreary prospect, even if one of them did bear, as I well remember, the bright and reassuring legend, 'Money to Loan at 6 per cent.'"

Noteworthy are the pen-sketches that the book contains of various more or less celebrated men with whom the writer had been somewhat intimate, or whom he had at least beheld now and then in their less studied attitudes. Governor Altgeld, Senator Palmer, James G. Blaine, "Golden Rule" Jones, Mayor "Tom" Johnson — these are some of the interesting characters that Mr. Whitlock helps us to know better than before; and in sketching them he somehow, one feels, involuntarily but most graphically delineates himself. Here is an illuminating page from the latter part of the book, where the author is looking back upon the din and turmoil of his political experience:

"I used to be haunted continually by a horrid fear that I should lose the possibility of ever winning the power of utterance, since no such prudence [as the politician's] is at all compatible with the practice of any art. For art must, first of all, be utter sincerity, the artist's business is to think out his thoughts about life to the very end, and to speak them as plainly as the power and the ability to speak them have been given to him; he must not be afraid to offend; indeed, if he succeed at all, he must certainly offend in the beginning. I am quite aware that I may seem inconsistent in this notion, since I have intimated my belief that Jones was an artist; and so he was, in a way, and, if I do not fly to the refuge of trite sayings and allege him as the exception that proves the rule, I am sure that I may say, and, if I have in the least been able to convey any distinct conception of his personality, the reader will agree with me when I say, that he was *sui generis*. And besides it was not as a politician that he won his success. Had he ventured outside the political jurisdiction of his own city the politicians instantly would have torn him asunder because he had not been 'regular.' And that, I find, when I set it down, is precisely what I am trying to say about the artist; he must not be regular. Every great artist in the world has been irregular, as irregular as Corot, going forth in the early morning in search of the elusive and ineffable light of dawn as it spread over the earth and stole through the greenwoods at Barbizon, or as Manet, or Monet, or any other man who never knew appreciation in his lifetime. And Jones and all like him are brothers of those incom-

parable artists; they are not kin in any way to the world's politicians."

And so, that he might be more truly and completely an artist, Mr. Whitlock announced his decision not to be again a candidate for the mayoralty — an announcement received with incredulity by the politicians, because politicians so seldom mean what they say in making similar announcements. But there was no mental reservation this time, and literature is likely to be the gainer by reason of the sincerity of the declaration. Readers of the book here discussed, a book that cannot fail to be widely read as a sincere and also a rather extraordinary piece of autobiographic writing, will rejoice in the prospect of further productions from the same pen.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

RECORDS OF ANCIENT GREECE.*

To write a single-volume history of Greece lays heavy demands on various qualities — courage, accurate scholarship, breadth of vision, and a sure sense of perspective. To these must be added close adherence to a definite plan. It would be too much to say that all these have been fully met by Mr. Cotterill in his "Ancient Greece." The range of the field — from Aegean times to Alexander the Great, i. e., from 3000 B.C. to 330 B.C. — embraces all that is known or inferred or conjectured about Greek civilization through about twenty-seven centuries; and to cover this in a book of 500 pages might well give the most intrepid writer pause. In his approach to a *succès d'estime*, however, Mr. Cotterill has done an interesting and useful work, which represents the results of extensive study and a liberal endowment of the qualities mentioned above.

In his treatment of the Aegean period he makes full use of the readjustments necessitated by the recent discoveries in Crete and other islands and helps us to feel the enchantment of Minoan and Mycenaean art. Homer and the Homeric question are lightly touched, Mr. Cotterill giving his adhesion to the view that both the Iliad and the Odyssey "owe their main structure and most of their details to one great poet, that the age which he depicted was no mere fiction, and that he lived near enough to that age to paint, by the help of traditions and ballads, its main features with very considerable exactitude." In the Dark Age, 1100–776 B. C., many things were done, but few records were left. It was a time of migrations and invasions, whose full significance was revealed in later days. The Age of Colonizstion was the magnificent feature of Greater Greece. As Mr. Cotterill says: "Not only, as in the case of our Elizabethan age, did the opening up of new worlds stir the imagination and enlarge the vision of Greek poets and deepen the insight of Greek thinkers, but the existence of Greater Hellas had much influence in developing, for good or for evil, the imperial policy of Athens in the days of her power, and in determining her fate."

Over the beaten ground of the Age of Peisistratos and the Persian invasions the author advances with alert and assured steps, telling us no new facts, but revealing his own attitudes of mind toward nations and individuals. It is interesting to see him saying a good word for the Persian character as superior to that of the Greek in some important points. Stories are told of the Persian kings' acts of magnanimity, and of their "contempt for the huckstering and rhetorical arts of the Greek agora, as well as for the venality and treachery of not only the ordinary Greek but even of Greek leaders." Father Herodotus is praised and sustained; Demosthenes treated with scant favor, and Philip with reluctant admiration.

Mr. Cotterill s paragraphs on the architecture of Greece are perfunctory and defective. He speaks of the mutules of the Doric temple as if they were the guttae; calls the Poseidon temple at Paestum simply "Paestum," ignoring the temple of Demeter; and retains the traditional view of Corinthian as an independent order from Ionic. On the other hand, his treatment of sculpture is satisfying and up to date; and if picked out and published separately would make a good manual of the subject.

Some slight inaccuracies may be noted. Syracuse and Megara (p. 118) are certainly not on the "south-western side" of Sicily; and Xenophon's birth is now generally accepted as having taken place in 431 B.C., not 444: he calls himself with emphasis a "young man" in the Anabasis.

The book is sumptuously illustrated with reproductions of Greek art, the colored vase plates being unusually fine; and is on the whole a welcome contribution in the field of *Kulturgeschichte*.

*ANCIENT GREECE. By H. B. Cotterill. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

ATHENS AND ITS MONUMENTS. By Charles Heald Weller. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Somewhere about 160 A.D., old dry-as-dust Pausanias made that celebrated periegesis or tour through Greece, and left his exasperating but indispensable account of it, to be the *vade mecum* of all classical archæologists ever since. It would hardly be going too far to call Professor Weller the modern Pausanias, so far as Athens is concerned. His recently published volume may well take the place of the ancient Periegete for those who have not access to Frazer's monumental six-volume edition. Even so, the book is physically too heavy (it weighs just two pounds fourteen ounces, avoirdupois) to be carried round like a Baedeker. Too bad that it could not have been printed on thin opaque paper and reduced to portable size. With these objections removed, Professor Weller's work would be an ideal guide-book to the City of the Violet Crown.

He follows Pausanias's route with conscientious though not slavish exactness; beginning at the Dipylon gate, working through the Hellenic, Hellenistic, and Roman agoras, the south and south-east quarters, the Acropolis, Pnyx, Areopagus, Cerameicus, and so back to the Dipylon. There is a supplementary chapter on the Peiraeus and the harbors. With scholarly reserve and caution Professor Weller conducts his readers through the ruins of the ancient city; presuming on their part a decent acquaintance with the results and conclusions of modern archæologists. The descriptions of the Acropolis and the older structures which preceded the Parthenon and the Erechtheum are illuminating; though as always, the study of the details of the Erechtheum ends in a shake of the head.

Professor Weller's style, like his plan, follows that of his Greek prototype — it is a bit dry. He leaves to others, like Mahaffy, Barrows, and Mrs. Allinson, the raptures so hard to leave out of a book on Greece, and attends strictly to his task, which is to prepare a precise and learned topographical guide to the architectural and sculptural remains of ancient Athens; and this he has done with complete success.

The book is profusely illustrated with reproduced photographs of every important monument and many works of sculpture. The plans are most helpful; the maps a little sketchy. In the matter of spelling there is some inconsistency: we have "choragus" and "choregus," the Calydonian hunt ranges far afield to "Caledonian" (p. 342); and Latin terminations are very generally used, e.g., "Dipylum," "propylum," "Heroum," etc.

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH.

SYNGE AND THE IRISH THEATRE.*

Of the two books before us, Lady Gregory's is the romance of the Irish theatre, with Synge as the most strikingly romantic figure in it; M. Bourgeois's is in part the biography of Synge, with a matter-of-fact history of the theatre. From the former work one gets an impression of the struggle and strife, and yet withal the abounding joyousness, of those who labored in the cause; from the latter one comes into close touch with the man Synge, one realizes his genius, and one comprehends in some measure the effect of his plays upon the Irish dramatic movement. Lady Gregory also, perhaps unconsciously, shows very plainly of what stuff the workers were made, and why it was that they ultimately attained success. No one can read her book without being impressed by her indomitable courage, her conscientious devotion to what she believed to be just and right, her patience and faith in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles. What Mr. Yeats once said in a letter to her was characteristic of them both: "Any fool can fight a winning battle, but it needs character to fight a losing one, and that should inspire us; which reminds me that I dreamed the other night that I was being hanged, but was the life and soul of the party."

Both Lady Gregory and M. Bourgeois give virtually the same account of the history of the Irish theatre, though, of course, the former is much more personal and intimate. There was first the founding of the Irish Literary Theatre, by Messrs. Yeats, Martyn, and Moore and Lady Gregory, with the purpose of making a national and a literary theatre to offset the unliterary commercialism of the British theatre. Only English actors were then available, and after three years the experiment came to an end. Then the Fay brothers conceived the idea of having Irish actors for Irish plays; and the Irish National Theatre Society, with Mr. Yeats as the first president and with headquarters at Molesworth Hall, Dublin, was the result. A week-end visit to London in 1903 led to Miss Horniman's remodelling and enlarging the old Mechanics' Institute in Abbey Street, which later became known as the Abbey Theatre. When, in 1904, "Dame Augusta Gregory" secured the patent rights necessary to give performances in this

* OUR IRISH THEATRE. A Chapter of Autobiography. By Lady Gregory. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JOHN MILLINGTON SYNGE AND THE IRISH THEATRE. By Maurice Bourgeois. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

theatre, the five-years' struggle with the Crown for theatrical independence in Dublin was at an end.

The next kind of difficulty encountered was about the plays that should or should not be presented. Already in 1899, when Mr. Yeats's "Countess Kathleen" was given a first performance by the Irish Literary Theatre, objections were raised on the ground of the play's unorthodox character. There was "booing" and hooting in the gallery on the part of some who saw in the play an "insult to their faith." This opposition did not amount to much; it was merely a warning of what was to come later. The next note came with the production of Synge's "Shadow of the Glen"; but here again there was comparatively little trouble. The real fight came when "The Playboy of the Western World" was put on the boards, in January of 1907. "The audience broke up in disorder at the word shift," as Lady Gregory put it in a telegram to Mr. Yeats at the end of the play. The battle continued every night during the week in which the managers had announced that the play would be acted. "It was a definite fight for freedom from mob censorship," says Lady Gregory; and at the end of the week the battle had been won.

The next fight was over the presentation by the Abbey Theatre Company of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet." It is refreshing to see with what vigor Lady Gregory fought in the cause she had so sincerely at heart, whether it was with the mob or with the Lord Lieutenant himself. In this fight it was Dublin Castle, the representative of Majesty, whom she was to oppose; and again she was victorious. She and Mr. Yeats and, of course, Mr. Shaw refused to accept the Castle's opinion that a play should be banned in Ireland because it had been banned by the Censor in England. No Irishman or Irishwoman would stand that. As Lady Gregory said to the permanent official at the Castle, "We did not give in one quarter of an inch to Nationalist Ireland at the *Playboy*, and we certainly cannot give in one quarter of an inch to the Castle." And they did not, even though they risked losing their license and being fined £300. Nothing happened. At the end of the first performance there was a tremendous burst of cheering, and they knew they had won. Though still forbidden in England, the play remains on the Abbey Theatre repertoire, and is always played with success and without let or hindrance.

The last scene of Lady Gregory's battlesome adventures is laid in the United States, and the bone of contention is again "The Playboy." She gives a detailed account of her experiences; but they are all so recent that it is unnecessary to review them here. She exonerates the native American from all blame, and excuses the so-called Irish-American, who, she believes, was acting under instructions from the Irish in Dublin. She is slightly caustic towards Philadelphia, where they had a riot, as in New York, and where the whole cast was arrested, as not in New York. Altogether, the Irish in this country found Lady Gregory too much for them, and the later performances were as peaceful as those of "The Old Homestead."

The biographical and historical parts of M. Bourgeois's work are very well done. We have a plain unvarnished tale of the Irish theatrical and dramatic movement up to and including Synge's part in it. We have, moreover, a very engaging picture of Synge himself, — of his unconventional ways, his picturesque profanity, his indifference to dress, and withal his manly and sympathetic soul. The volume has no fewer than five portraits of Synge, so that one may judge as to the correctness of Mr. Shaw's remark that he had a face like a blacking brush.

The critical part of the book is, however, not so satisfactory. The question of the foreign influence in Synge's work is played with rather than mastered. One is led to believe that there was some foreign influence, but exactly what it was or how it manifested itself we are not specifically told. It is unsatisfactory and unconvincing to leave the question thus: "The foreign element was imbibed immediately and mingled with the substance of his inmost temperament; and in many cases there seemed to exist a sort of pre-established harmony which facilitated the blending and made the two terms practically indistinguishable." In the criticisms of the several plays, moreover, M. Bourgeois does not show that grasp of his subject which should appear in so pretentious a volume as this. Great as is "Riders to the Sea," it seems hyperbolic criticism to call it "Synge's absolutely unquestioned and well-nigh flawless masterpiece," "one of the most remarkable achievements in British play-making, and a dramatic episode of exceptional human interest." Professor Weygandt has well pointed out that the play is less representative of Synge than some others, for it is written on one note — the note of the dirge, — it has no humor, and it is less original, being reminiscent of Maeterlinck, of Ibsen,

and of Edward Martyn. Both "The Playboy" and "Deirdre" have a vaster sweep. It seems also beside the mark to criticize "The Tinker s Wedding" unfavorably because of "its ludicrous representation of a young tinkerwoman as an earnest Catholic, its malignant portraiture of a covetous priest, the grotesque blasphemy of its language." Religious hypocrisy is a legitimate subject for satire, and has been from Chaucer down. M. Bourgeois ignores the superb vitality of the characters, and the "pathos so poignant of the quick passing of all good things," as Professor Weygandt expresses it.

The criticism of "The Playboy" is also unsatisfactory. The suggestion is put forward that this piece is meant by Synge not only as a humorous and allegorical impersonation of poetic and creative souls in general, but also as an ironical vision of the dramatist's own personal attitude throughout his "comedy." The Playboy is Synge himself, who mystifies the public as the Playboy did the Mayo countryfolk, so that they "have not yet been able to decide whether his 'comedy' is a work of serious portraiture or of fanciful tomfoolery." An allegorical interpretation is as dangerous as it is alluring, and such an interpretation of Synge is fatal. Synge was highly impersonal in his plays; he had no thesis to demonstrate, no point to prove. We have the Playboy's discovery of himself as "a likely gaffer in the end of all,"—and that is comedy; and we have the discovery of herself by Pegeen Mike in her first disillusionment,—and that has in it the elements of tragedy. There is much riotous extravagance in the play, but to think of it as mere "fanciful tomfoolery" is absurd. It is the most original and striking of Synge's plays; and the sooner we free our minds of prejudices, national, religious, and moral, the sooner shall we come to a just estimate of its worth.

"Deirdre of the Sorrows," "being unfinished," is given scant treatment by M. Bourgeois. Yet it differs so much from Synge's other work, while at the same time showing remarkable resemblances, that it deserves greater consideration. It comes more from Synge's own personal emotions than any other play, since while writing it he knew the pain of love in the presence of death. It is this fact, as M. Bourgeois says, "that gives the play its supreme beauty."

The appendices contain among other helpful things a very full and valuable bibliography of Synge's work, and of the critical material relating to it.

JAMES W. TUPPER.

THE CONCLUSION OF TWO IMPORTANT AMERICAN HISTORIES.*

The present generation has witnessed a wonderful change in American historical writing, both in quantity and in character. A generation ago the standard histories were those of Bancroft and Hildreth; there were some others of worth, but none as comprehensive or as well known. Bancroft's work ended with the adoption of the Constitution, Hildreth's with the administration of John Q. Adams. Bancroft saw everything from the point of view of intense patriotism and noble devotion, and in all and over all the directing hand of Providence; Hildreth was an intense Federalist, and tended to Constitution-worship. These men set the pace, and their successors have followed in their steps,—often attempting to follow both leaders.

For subject-matter these historians have confined themselves to details of war and politics. Men have fought bravely and died nobly in defense of our country and of the cause of freedom. Others have come into the limelight of executive power or legislative position, and there, debating over slavery, the tariff, nullification, secession, foreign affairs, etc., have ground out the raw material of history. Few, if any, historians of a generation ago looked very far beneath the surface of things to see if all this fighting and oratory and legislation were really prompted by devotion to native land and the cause of human freedom. Indeed, hardly anything other than the glory of war and the pomp of power, in which the well-born had taken a leading part, was considered worthy of notice.

A generation ago American history was just beginning to secure recognition as providing a good basis for serious study in our scheme of education. A few chairs for the teaching of this subject had already been established; but now they began to multiply, and the holders of these chairs began to study seriously the sources, and to write as well as to teach. One of these students was Professor John Bach McMaster, the first volume of whose "History of the People of the United States" appeared thirty years ago. Instead of confining himself to the generals and warriors in the foreground, he purposed to bring out the people in the background. For sources, instead of confining himself to speeches

* A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Bach McMaster. Volume VIII., 1850–1861. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA under the Constitution. By James Schouler. Volume VII., The Reconstruction Period, 1865–1877. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

and official documents, he depended largely upon the most ephemeral of literature—the newspapers. The first chapter of his first volume gives us a cross-sectional view, from top to bottom, of the nation at the close of the Revolution. It treats of population, the occupations of the people, the kind of houses they lived in, their furniture, the books they read, their education, their diseases and doctors, their religion, amusements, method of travel, the condition of the laboring classes, including house servants, and of convicts. Then follow matters of politics and more of economic and social conditions,—sometimes separate, sometimes interwoven.

This was something new in historical writing. Historians of the old school looked at it askance, declared the result bizarre, and pointed to inaccuracies due to the nature of the sources. Errors in plenty have been found, but for the most part they are of minor importance and do not seriously affect the value of the work. Undisturbed by such criticism, Professor McMaster has pursued the even tenor of his way, and now has given us the eighth and concluding volume of his history, covering the period of 1850–1861.

All the succeeding volumes since the first have followed the same general plan, and the last volume is no exception, though a relatively greater amount of space is devoted to politics. On this theme of politics, it is difficult to see that the author has made any improvement upon what has already been written, especially on the work of Dr. Rhodes. The latter has indeed set a standard that will be difficult to surpass; yet it has been several years since he covered this period, and a number of important papers have appeared dealing with particular incidents. One cannot but ask if the last word has been said, for example, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and on the Dred Scott Decision. Inevitably Professor McMaster has had much to say of slavery, both as a social institution and as a political force. Among the anti-slavery forces Helper's "Impending Crisis" certainly deserves attention; but one is particularly surprised that any man could write a history of this period with no mention of Harriet Beecher Stowe and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

But if slavery was the dominating issue in politics, it was not the only interest of the American people during the period dealt with; and Professor McMaster makes this clear in his account of social conditions and economic activities. Whether he is writing of the rush to California or the Angel Gabriel in New York, of the introduction of horse cars in cities or the building of railroads in the west, of "Nativism" or "Bloomerism," of labor strikes or the demand for women's rights, it is an interesting tale that he tells. One reads with astonishment of the riots which broke out in certain cities when the railroads were trying to come to a common gauge; to-day we should come nearer a riot if they should attempt to adopt varying standards.

One of the most noteworthy features of this, and indeed of all the preceding volumes, is the impersonal tone of the text. Professor McMaster has given us a good deal of economic history, but he can scarcely be called an economic interpreter. On the contrary, he is simply a photographer. One cannot believe that this is due to any limitations; rather, it is a matter of deliberate choice. Sometimes the interpretation is clearly evident. For example, when the cab-drivers and draymen and keepers of pie-counters in Erie were tearing up the railroad tracks of common gauge, it was because their business was being threatened, just as was the case with Demetrius and the silversmiths at Ephesus. But the interpretation is not so obvious in every case. The interplay of politics and economics is not always on the surface. Professor McMaster has sought to push the slavery question a little back from the foreground, so that it will not obscure the rest of the picture. Not everyone will see in slavery simply a dominating phase of the world-old labor problem. Other phases of this problem were observable then, and since the abolition of slavery they have come into the foreground of politics. Even the term "slavery" is now often used in speaking of men, women, and children nominally free; and legislatures are being called upon to make their freedom real, just as men were then calling for the freedom of the negro. In a sense, the condition of the master has improved. The slave-owner was sure of his labor supply, but was burdened with the care and support of his laborers; to-day the master is freed from this latter responsibility, though he is not always absolutely sure of his labor supply. On the other hand, the laborer is not sure of food and shelter.

Another historian who has covered pretty much the same ground as Professor McMaster is Mr. James Schouler, whose first volume appeared three years before the first volume of McMaster, and whose third "last" volume has recently come from the press. Originally his work closed with the fifth volume, which dealt

with the period immediately preceding the Civil War. Then a sixth was added to cover that great struggle; and now, after a lapse of fourteen years, the seventh and very last is added to cover the Reconstruction period. Above and beyond "good general health, abundant leisure, an active mind, and confirmed habits of industry" impelling to labor, the chief reason for this breaking silence, Mr. Schouler tells us, was a desire to vindicate the much misunderstood and much maligned Andrew Johnson. The material for this vindication he has found in the recently-published Johnson papers and the "Diary of Gideon Welles."

The specific task which the author set for himself has been well performed. It was not difficult. Scarcely any first-rate historian would now be so hardy as to hold a brief for Congress during this period. Its folly and ignominy are well established. The legal-minded Professor Burgess accepts its theory, but utterly condemns its acts; the legal views of Johnson (or of Seward?) he praises, but condemns his theories and mixes ridicule with praise in speaking of his character. Dr. Rhodes and Professor Dunning are considered by Mr. Schouler as somewhat fairer than some other historians, but he does not believe that they give the President his due. Dr. Rhodes, in common with Professor Burgess, makes much of Johnson's lowly birth and breeding as unfitting him for high station, and Professor Dunning's discovery that his first message was largely the work of George Bancroft has been used to represent the President as too ignorant to perform the duties of his office.

That Johnson was born in humble station and had few advantages in early life, Mr. Schouler finds undeniable, but adds that he had what is far better than the association of "gentlemen born," and that was "an angel of a wife." His steady rise in a society somewhat aristocratic is all the more to his credit, and could have been based on nothing else than innate ability. His lapse from sobriety on the occasion of being inducted into office the author is sure was the last, and his proof of this is as convincing as that of the President's detractors. That he was undignified on occasion is true; but in that supreme hour of trial, the impeachment, his bearing certainly was superior to that of his enemies, "gentlemen born" though some of them claimed to be. In an age of nascent corruption, he was so absolutely above reproach that not even a most suspicious Congress could find the least stain of this sort upon his character. Even a draft contributed by an admirer for his defense was not used. Not only that, but he was above nepotism, which ran riot under his successor; nor did he make any undue use of patronage.

The "vindication" part of his work, Mr. Schouler has performed well, for he has had the good sense not to try to paint his hero as perfect. But as a history of the Reconstruction period his book contains little that is new or an improvement over previous efforts. Indeed, it is hardly a history of some parts of the period, the statement of facts having been replaced by controversial matter. Though Congress is thoroughly condemned, the work for which it is condemned is none too well described. The writer has attempted to deviate slightly from the well-worn ruts of political and constitutional history, dodging back and forth between the national capital and the Southern States; but he has not gone very deeply into other currents which have become the main currents of to-day. In most cases his judgment on the topics treated appears sound; but it is difficult to see how Garfield was "vindicated" of his connection with the Credit Mobilier by his subsequent election to Congress and later to the Presidency. Would any impartial person say that Governor Sulzer was vindicated by his recent election to the legislature of New York?

Taken as a whole, however, this volume is a fitting close to a work which has already found a permanent place in American historical literature.

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

THE KAISER: HIS POLICIES AND HIS ASSOCIATES.*

The most interesting public figure in Europe to-day is unquestionably the German Emperor, and it is agreeable to discover that at last the Emperor has been made the subject of a book in English which itself is genuinely interesting. The author is Dr. Stanley Shaw, of Trinity College, Dublin. Nominally a biography, the volume contains a great deal of history, and, it may be added, no inconsiderable admixture of sanely conceived political philosophy. It abounds in judiciously selected episode, and it

*WILLIAM OF GERMANY. By Stanley Shaw. With portrait. New York: The Macmillan Co.

GERMAN SEA-POWER: Its Rise, Progress, and Economic Basis. By Archibald Hurd and Henry Castle. With maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MEN AROUND THE KAISER. The Makers of Modern Germany. By Frederic William Wile. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

exhibits a lightness of touch, combined with sureness, which renders it entertaining as well as trustworthy reading.

The book is not proclaimed as one having a mission. Perhaps for that very reason it may wield more influence upon the public mind than have other writings of its kind which have been more obtrusively educational. It is the belief of the author, none the less, that the tension which exists between his country and Germany arises from misconceptions which prevail upon both sides, and that if the character and policy of the Emperor were but better known to Englishmen there "would be no estrangement between the two countries, but, much more probably, mutual respect and mutual good-will"; and it may be assumed that Dr. Shaw has hoped that his book will contribute to the early realization of this improved order of things. That the highest national interests of Great Britain and Germany are fundamentally irreconcilable, and that the policies of their governments are fundamentally opposed, are pronounced sheer delusions. Even the building of the powerful German fleet constitutes, in the opinion of the author, no just ground for British criticism or apprehension. The fleet may be, as Mr. Winston Churchill has pronounced it recently, a luxury. But, says Dr. Shaw, if the German Empire deems the maintenance of such a fleet advisable, and is willing to spend money on it, why should she not supply herself with an arm of defense in proportion to her size, her prosperity, and her desert? Unless, and until, it is made clearer than it is to-day that the German navy is intended for aggression, its growth may be viewed by the rest of the world with equanimity, and by the Englishman, as a connoisseur in such matters, with admiration as well.

"The truth is that if our ordinary Englishman and German were to sit down together, and with the help of books, maps, and newspapers, carefully and without prejudice, consider the annals of their respective countries for the last sixteen years with a view to establishing the causes of their delusion, they could hardly fail to confess that it was due to neither believing a word the other said; to each crediting the other with motives which, as individuals and men of honesty and integrity in the private relations of life, each would indignantly repudiate; to each assuming the other to be in the condition of barbarism mankind began to emerge from nineteen hundred years ago; . . . to both supposing that nations learn nothing from experience; and to each supposing that he and his fellow-countrymen alone are the monopolists of wisdom, honor, truth, justice, charity, — in short, of all the attributes and blessings of civilization. Is it not time to discard such errors, or must the nations always suspect each other?"

It must not be inferred that Dr. Shaw falls into a vapid impartiality between the two countries, or that he seeks to heighten his effects by indulging in indiscriminate glorification of the Kaiser or of other men and things German. He points out the deep-seated differences between English and German government, and in a briefer manner between English and German culture, and he makes it plain that his own preferences are in large part for the forms and usages that are English. But he pleads that Englishmen shall recognize that what the German has may be best for the German, and that, above all, the German has quite as clear a right to his ideas, his methods, and his policies as has anybody else. The plea is not made in so many words. Rather, it comes as a matter of general impression gained from a reading of the entire book. But it is none the less incisive and stimulating.

Dr. Shaw's characterization of the Emperor as he is to-day exhibits a full appreciation of the many-sidedness of the sovereign's activities and interests. It is peculiarly striking, he says, that a man so many-sided, so impulsive, so progressive, so modern — "one might almost say so American" — should have changed so slightly either in character or in policy during a quarter of a century.

"He is to-day the same Hohenzollern he was the day he mounted the throne, observing exactly the same attitude toward the world abroad and toward his folk at home, tenacious of exactly the same principles, enunciating exactly the same views in politics, religion, morals, and art — in everything which concerns the foundations of social life. He still believes himself, as his speeches and conduct show, the selected instrument of Heaven, and acts toward his people and addresses them accordingly. He still opposes all efforts at political change, as witness his attitude towards electoral reform, towards the Germanization of Prussian Poland, towards the Socialists, towards Liberalism in all its manifestations. He is still, as he was at the outset of his reign, the patron of classical art, classical drama, and classical music. He is still the war lord with the spirit of a bishop and a bishop with the spirit of the war lord. He is still the model husband and father he has always been."

By general agreement, the rivalry of Great Britain and Germany is the preponderating fact in the international situation of to-day, and it need hardly be added that the principal factor in this rivalry is the development of naval armaments. There is, accordingly, good reason to welcome the comprehensive treatise by Messrs. Hurd and Castle on the rise, growth, and economic basis of German sea power. In this book, as in Dr. Shaw's, motives of a political nature are disclaimed; but the altogether reasonable hope is expressed that the work may aid in dis-

pelling some of the ruinous misconceptions which are current on the two sides of the North Sea. It is maintained, as it is by Dr. Shaw, that the British and the Germans are separated by no inherent antipathy, and it is pointed out that the relations of the two peoples have become strained only within the past fifteen years,—in other words, only since, under the great Navy Act of 1900, Germany entered systematically upon her present course of naval aggrandizement.

The growth of German sea power, it is asserted, is not to be explained by sheer lust of domination. It is the fruit of no exotic policy. On the contrary, there lies behind it substantial economic justification, mainly the necessity of the defense of the Empire's ramifying maritime, colonial, and commercial interests. If battleship building has been carried considerably further than the defensive needs of the Empire require, the fault is to be laid at the door of the somewhat over-zealous Navy League and of the Anglophobe press rather than at that of the government. The final and most aggressive expression of German policy, embodied in the Navy Act of 1912, is pronounced unjustifiable; but responsibility for it is placed chiefly upon the man who, more largely than even the Emperor himself, is the creator of the German fleet, Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz. In a recent conversation with a correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle," Admiral von Tirpitz professed to be "lost in wonder" at the German navy being regarded as a danger or a menace. It has, he declared, "a purely defensive function and no aggressive purpose." The feeling of the average Englishman, however, is that German explanations of German naval policy are differently phrased according as they are intended for German or for English consumption. And very likely it will require something more than the assurances contained in such books as those under review to overcome that feeling.

Three chapters of the volume by Messrs. Hurd and Castle are devoted to a history of German sea-power to the accession of the present Emperor, one covering the rise and decline of the Hanseatic League, another the development of the Hohenzollern fleet, and a third the growth of maritime interests during the nineteenth century. There is a suggestive chapter on the influence exerted by Great Britain upon German naval policy, and an excellent analytical discussion of the great navy acts of 1898, 1900, and 1912. The rise to preponderating power of Admiral von Tirpitz—a man who fifteen years ago was almost as unknown to Germans as to outside peoples—is described at length. And there is a careful examination of the economic basis of the Empire's present naval policy, leading to the interesting conclusion that, if present economic tendencies continue unchecked, the Empire will, "before long, be in a position to build and arm warships with almost as great facility as the United Kingdom, and to pay for them and man them with even greater ease than this country." Not the least valuable portion of the volume is an appendix containing digests of naval legislation, besides numerous summaries and tables and two carefully prepared maps.

A volume constructed upon a plan which, although simple and attractive, has not been followed by any earlier writer on modern Germany is Mr. Wile's "Men around the Kaiser." Mr. Wile rightly says that the world at large, fascinated by the Kaiser's kaleidoscopic and picturesque personality, is prone to accord him almost exclusive credit for the Fatherland's "magic leap into *Weltmacht*," and that, while there have been many makers of the Germany of to-day, their identities and personalities, with rare exceptions, are unknown to peoples beyond the German borders. In the volume in hand there are sketched the careers and characters of thirty-one men of eminence and leadership in the Germany of the past decade, many of them men who to-day are associated intimately with the Kaiser in the direction of the Empire's political, military, naval, and cultural affairs. Statesmen are represented principally by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prince von Buelow, Herr Bernhard Dernburg, and the Foreign Secretary, Herr Gottlieb von Jagow; military and naval leaders by Field-Marshal Baron von der Goltz, Admiral von Koester, and Admiral von Tirpitz; diplomats by Marschall von Bieberstein, Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, and Count von Bernstorff; princes of industry, trade, and finance by Alfred Ballin, Arthur von Gwinner, Emil Rathenau, August Thyssen, and Dr. Krupp von Bohlen; social reformers by August Bebel, Paul Ehrlich, and Count von Posadowsky; journalists and men of letters by Maximilian Hardin and Gerhart Hauptmann; musicians and artists by Richard Strauss, Max Reinhardt, and Max Liebermann; educators by Professor Hans Delbrück; inventors by Count Zeppelin; and there are sketches of two important members of the Imperial family, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Crown Prince William.

During the past seven years Mr. Wile has served as the Berlin representative of the New York "Times" and other newspapers, and it would appear that he has made excellent use of his opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge of the personal (often undoubtedly the most influential) factors in the current achievements of one of the most interesting of nations. His sketches are of necessity brief, but they contain an amazing amount of information, and his facts and comments are presented in a manner uniformly attractive. Each sketch is accompanied by a good portrait of its subject. Americans who endeavor to follow the course of foreign affairs would be grateful for volumes of the same scope and quality dealing with the leading men of England, France, Italy, Russia, Austria, and even some of the minor countries.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

THE VARIORUM "CYMBELINE."*

The reviewing of a posthumous volume is always a delicate task for the conscientious reviewer. The natural impulse to speak well of the dead is transferred to his works, and the critic finds himself involved in a conflict between this impulse and his duty, — a duty to the deceased as well as to the living,—and not infrequently he ends by being silent. The temptation to yield to this easy escape from a dilemma is increased manifold when the writer of the posthumous volume is a man so generally beloved and so highly esteemed as was the late Horace Howard Furness. Alas, neither our praise nor our censure can touch him further! But his book remains, and, considering its importance and its place in the domain of letters, calls for a careful critical estimate. That part of the cultured public which is devoted to the study of the best in imaginative literature is entitled to a candid and impartial estimate of such a volume as the one before us. Were Dr. Furness with us, he would ask for no more and insist on nothing less.

It is too late a day now to dwell on those features of "the Furness Variorum" that have established for this edition of Shakespeare a position from which it can never be dislodged, and that have placed the modest, scholarly, genial, and painstaking Horace Howard Furness in the forefront of Shakespeare's editors and commentators. In this new volume, as in those that have preceded it, we find a familiarity with the text, and the mass of native and foreign commentary that has grown up around it, that is simply amazing; a cautious weighing of the value of each word of the poem, and of the numerous and varied and often contradictory interpretations of the many commentators during the past two hundred years; an almost microscopically accurate reproduction of all the peculiarities of the original text; a truly remarkable and almost awe-inspiring compilation of the readings, guesses, conjectures, and misprints of every previous editor of any importance: carefully selected abstracts from the comments of the best of Shakespeare's critics; an exhaustive study of the questions of the date of composition and of the "sources" of the plots and incidents, etc. But more important and of greater value than all these are the editor's introduction and his contributions to the elucidation of many hitherto obscure passages.

Shakespeare students will be very grateful to Dr. Furness for his discovery (pp. 226–227), through Father Clifford of New Jersey, that when Shakespeare, in this play as in "Hamlet," referred to a canon against self-slaughter he referred to an actual canon, and not, as has been generally assumed, to a law of natural religion. Other interesting and original contributions to the understanding of this very difficult play are too numerous for detailed mention; but the chief of them may here be referred to. The note on Imogen's deathlike pallor (I. 7, 15) when Pisanio announces the arrival of news from Posthumus is good not only in itself but as a specimen of the editor's ability to illustrate the poet's meaning from other plays, and of his gentle, but none the less biting, sarcasm. To Ingleby's suggestion that Iachimo should have greeted Imogen with a low reverence, saying, "Save you, madam," Furness adds: "of course, he should have brought his heels together with a click." Such flashes of wit and humor abound throughout the volume, and serve to relieve the monotony of wading through seas of stale, flat, and unprofitable notes. More than once do we strongly suspect that many of these barren notes were lugged in only because they gave the editor the opportunity to exhibit his humor and unchristianly to expose his victims (Vaughan, Ingleby, Walker, etc.) to ridicule. Through their occasional absurdities his sound common sense, his shrewdness, his good taste, his genuine appreciation of the dramatic situations, and his keen insight into human nature stick fiery off indeed. He uses them as the stalking horse for his wit and wisdom. There is no good reason otherwise why interpretations that had been withdrawn or comments that in no way add to our understanding or appreciation of this or any other play should be perpetuated in this edition or be permitted to distract our attention. Exquisite flashes of humor are to be found scattered throughout the volume: as when the editor says that anyone who could meddle with the scansion of a certain line "would have held the pail while Malone whitewashed Shakespeare's bust"; or when Vaughan's suggestion that *how, show, now,* etc., should be pronounced dissyllabically—"thus, *nowu, howu, showu,*"—elicits from him this delicious comment: "I prefer the Yankee *haow, naow,* myself—with a sharp nasal twang." But unfortunately his pleasantries have not always this charm and affability; sometimes they are quite puerile, and even

* THE TRAGEDIE OF CYMBELINE. By William Shakespeare; edited by Horace Howard Furness. "The Variorum Shakespeare." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

of a nature to cause pain to his victims — if the latter were alive. Walker's statement that occasionally words like *blowing* are to be pronounced as monosyllables calls forth this burlesquing comment: "Ha'ng laid down this jew'l of a rule he is able to regard some po'ms written by po'ts as undy'ng po'try." Richard Grant White's "washerwoman" is resurrected twice — quite unnecessarily — for our merriment. To Walker's suggestion that a certain verse requires *either* to be pronounced *e'r*, he says: "If *either* is to be thus pronounced, why not, in modern editions, give the reader warning and so print it? And if it is to be printed *e'r*, why not save ink and type and print it simply *r*?" To be sure, this is humor of a certain sort; but is it literary criticism?

But let us return to the enumeration of the more important of Dr. Furness's original interpretations. He is at his best — and how delightful is his best! — in his comments on the singing of the crickets while Iachimo is under the spell of the sleeping Imogen's beauty (p. 114), on Iachimo's removal of the slippery bracelet (p. 119), on the snatches in Cloten's voice (p. 143), on the location and time-analysis of Act 2, Scene 4 (p. 147), on the symbolism of the hymeneal torches which supported the Cupids of the andirons (p. 157), on Pisanio's phrase about "waking" his eye-balls (p. 231), on Imogen's interrogation "'Mongst Friends?" (p. 272), on the phrase "the way which they stopped eagles" (p. 363), on horse-racing in Elizabeth's reign (p. 192), on the use of the words "good" and "bad" in Shakespeare (p. 136), on the stuttering of German Hotspurs (p. 189), and on spiders in Shakespeare's plays (p. 296). He is less happy in the supposition that when Iachimo says "hell is here" he strikes his breast and thus indicates to us his remorse and preparation for his final repentance; Iachimo meant no more than the torture of confinement in the trunk and fear of discovery. Imogen's words about "being so verbal" refer to herself, and may be paraphrased "being so brutally frank." The idea (p. 152) that Shakespeare puts a brutal speech into Posthumus's mouth with the object of creating in us "an aversion to Posthumus, so that at the close of this scene our hearts will be duly hardened to endure the sight of his misery," is, to say the least, far-fetched. The note (p. 159) on the letter that Iachimo delivered to Posthumus is very bad. When Iachimo says, "She writes so to you?" he is not alarmed; he is mocking his victim: he knows that Imogen had forgiven him and trusted him and that she would not mention his insults to her. If he had had any doubts on that score he would have read that letter. Nor is it probable, as suggested by Dr. Furness, that Shakespeare intended the frantic Posthumus to rush back into the room he had just left to deliver his very dramatic and poignant soliloquy; it would have created a laugh in the theatre to see Philario and Iachimo go off to find Posthumus to prevent him doing himself bodily injury while he comes rushing into the room by another door. In discussing the versification of the line, "With that harsh, noble, simple, nothing," the Misses Porter and Clark remark that the time of the missing foot is supplied by Imogen's "exasperated pause"; and Dr. Furness of course accepts this defence of the Folio text, without noting that the verse is not a foot short and that there is no place within the verse for the missing syllable. Moreover, the principle so often invoked by Dr. Furness, that deep emotion will account for many lacunæ in Shakespeare's verse, is open to grave objections: it can be carried to ridiculous excess; it would mean chaos in versification; gaps occur in verses where excessive emotion will not serve as an explanation; and the supposition is further negatived by the fact that almost all of Shakespeare's most impassioned speeches are faultlessly constructed. Shakespeare would not eke out his verses with pauses like a nervous speaker his sentences with hems and haws. To what extent Dr. Furness will go in this regard is apparent in his suggestion that "a very timid pause" after the third foot would take the place of a foot and convert an imperfect verse (III. 7, 30) into a perfect one. If dramatic poetry were written on this principle, dramatists would have to provide gaps in their verses for the actors' inspirations and expirations as well as for every gesture; or should they breathe only at the end of each verse? That Dr. Furness's ear is a very untrustworthy guide to the music of Shakespeare's verse is perfectly evident, so it seems to me, from his suggestion that III. 4, 155 should read: "Hath Britain all the sun that shines? Prythee think." And he makes matters worse in defending this reading by referring to the extra syllable in the word "volume" in the following line. But it must be admitted that many of his strictures against much meddlesome tampering with Shakespeare's verse is quite justified by the antics of some of the commentators.

The fatal Cleopatra to Dr. Furness is the Folio text. He expends his best ingenuity and all his subtlety to read sense and rhythm into anything in the Folio. The principle that the harder reading should prevail leads him into all kinds of far-fetched explanations. Anyone who has a word to say in the defence of a Folio reading finds a champion in him. The best illustration of this is to be found in his interpretation of Imogen's words, "Think that you are upon a rock," as meaning that her unshaken devotion is a sort of granitic foundation for the wavering Posthumus. And in this interpretation he finds "a heightened poetic charm"! Another instance is the desperate attempt to read a meaning into the words, "Your pleasure was my neere offence," (V. 5, 400) when it is almost certain that "neere" is a misprint for "mere" (only). So too his defence of "defended God," a misprint for "descended God," etc.

In a surprisingly large number of passages, Dr. Furness seems to have missed the poet's meaning. He tells us that in the sentence, "The toil o' th' war only seems to seek out danger I' th' name of

fame," *only* qualifies *to seek*, otherwise he cannot "comprehend the passage." But it seems obvious that *only* relates to "I' th' name of fame" (III. 3, 56). Posthumus's words, "Is't enough I am sorry?" he interprets "Can it be that I am sorry enough?" when the plain meaning is, "Will it satisfy the good Gods to know and to be told that I am sorry?" Where is Dr. Furness's sense of humor when he reads sense into Cloten's nonsensical remark about cutting Posthumus's garments to pieces before his decapitated face? He very strangely objects to the soliloquy spoken by Posthumus after he is convinced of Imogen's infidelity as being undramatic and as having been intended only for the study, and that it is inappropriate even there. To me it appears exceedingly well motived, and as a psychological masterpiece with which only Hamlet's soliloquy, "What a rogue and peasant slave am I!" can compare. The gaoler's words, "Your death has eyes in's head, then," mean "Death, as you picture him, is provided with eyes," not (as Dr. Furness paraphrases them) "*Your* death has eyes in its head," *your* being emphatic. In the sentence, "Her women with wet cheeks were present when she finished" (i. e., died), Dr. Furness defines *finished* as *finished her confession* because "it is hardly likely that her women would wet their cheeks for her death." But the poet meant us to understand that the wicked Queen died immediately after her confession; her women were moved to pitying tears at the sight of the madly dying woman suffering agonies of remorse while confessing her villainies.

For numerous very good reasons Dr. Furness has set himself the almost impossible task of reproducing the Folio text with almost microscopic exactness. How well he has succeeded in this purpose in other volumes I do not know, but in "Cymbeline" he has signally failed. 'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true. The following is a list of the more important textual errors that I have noted: *thousand* (for *thousands*, p. 58, l. 129), *Senfelesse* (*Senselesse* 37: 11), *fpake* (*spake* 37: 7), *fo* (*so* 36: 32), *Nay*, (*Nay* 30: 112), *os* (*of* 30: 114), *Madame* (*Madam* 39: 23), *him*, (*him* 39: 20), *Highneffe* (*Highnesse* 42: 48), *os* (*of* 51: 59), *Estate* (*Fstate* 57: 120), *Yea* (*Yea*, 64: 18), *stupefie* (*stupifie* 67: 47), *Madam*, (*Madam* 85: 61), *choose* (*choofe* 87: 84), *Cossers* (*Coffers* 97: 148), *'mong'st* (*'mongst* 103: 198), *is* (*if* 107: 241), *left;* (*left:* 113: 9), *inclofed* (*inclosed* 115: 27), *Swist* (*Swift* 121: 54), *losse* (*lofse* 125: 3), *so* (*fo* 130: 36), *Maiesty* (*Maiefty* 131: 38), *must* (*muft* 133: 62), *goodneffe* (*goodnesse* 133: 64), *Last* (*Laft* 145: 166), *of* (*os* 150: 26), *one of* (*one* 160: 148), *fure* (*sure* 161: 156), *Chaste* (*Chaste*, 166: 210), *Ancestors* (*Anceftors* 172: 24), *strut* (*ftrut* 175: 40), *claspe* (*clafpe* 186: 42), *first* (*firft* 190: 63), *often* (*osten* 198: 23), *unsledg'd* (*unfledg'd* 202: 31), *Mnst* (*Must* 205: 61), *husbands* (*Husbands* 213: 16), *testimonies* (*Testimonies* 214: 26), *Mistresse* (*Miftresse* 258: 154), *sor* (*for* 264: 19), *I'd* (*I'ld* 271: 57), *Comsort* (*Comfort* 271: 55), *against* (*againft* 276: 7), *say* (*say*, 287: 44), *foole* (*Foole* 302: 157), *sicknesse* (*sickenesse* 305: 194), *years* (*yeares* 311: 260), *Brui* (*Arui* 314: 273), *Female* (*female* 316: 284), *lasts;* (*lasts.* 317: 287), *so* (*fo* 320: 300), *curses* (*Curses* 330: 393), *ensorce.. srom* (*enforce..from* 342: 13), *Must* (*Muft* 345: 9), *Not* (*Nor* 346: 22), *sull* (*full* 371: 17), *sinde* (*finde* 384: 135), *sor* (*for* 396: 79), *fide* (*side* 402: 159), *Kitchen* (*Kitchin* 408: 211), *of* (*os* 415: 300), *kindred* (*Kindred* 434: 511), *Philharmonus* (*Philarmonus* 434: 516), *day* (*day*, 181: 87). It will be noticed that more than a third of these are errors and misprints that do not occur in the Folio. This volume also fails to reproduce numerous "spaces," letter misplacements, and type peculiarities that occur in the original, besides introducing numerous letter displacements, etc., of its own. The paging of the original is not reproduced or mentioned, although two pages in the Folio are incorrectly numbered (p. 379 is numbered 389, and 399 is 993) and recent Baconians have turned this to account.

The textual notes are extremely untrustworthy. They fail to point out certain errors in the text (e.g., *Mergan*, *arbiterment*, *Mistirs*, *rhat*, *ere* for *e'er*, etc.), are marred by misprints (e.g., *you* for *yon*, IV. 2, 416; *thee* for *the*, I. 1, 66; *vnsledg'd* for *vnfledg'd*, III. 3, 31, etc.), and fail to record readings peculiar to certain editors. Dr. Rolfe's edition contains five unique readings (*you* for *your*, I. 4, 155; *who* for *that*, III. 3, 25; *That* for *This*, IV. 4, 14; *he* for *we*, V. 5, 173; and at I. 3, 40 the name *Pisanio* is omitted) which are not noted in the New Variorum.

The commentaries throughout the volume are marred by numerous errors in quotations from Shakespeare, even from this play, and from other writers, as well as by numerous misprints. A few of these are: *wroth* (*worth*, 29), *one* (*me*, 108), *passagem* (123), *requisite* (*requite* 129), *lock* (*look* 149), *Malmutius* (178), *required* (*acquired* 187), *Lettson* (210), *tone* (*line* 212), *illiteration* (213), *illusion* (*allusion* 242), *has* (*was*, 327), *penetration* (*punctuation* 242), *rapsodies* (90), *time* (*line* 271), *doggrell* (286), *Arvigarius* (287), *as* (*at* 296), *they* (*thy* 313), *laying* (*lying* 334). *hail* (*hale*, Pref., XV.), *Lucree* (406), *fits* (*sits* 338), *flowers* (*leaves* 339), *thinking* (*peeping*, 95). etc.

Dr. Furness nowhere alludes to the almost certain fact that this play was set up from the poet's manuscript. The evidence for this is threefold: the textual errors are such as a compositor will make when he is setting up type from a not easily decipherable manuscript (e.g., *Babe* for *Bribe*, *Honor* for *Humor*, *lowd of* for *lowdest*, *easilest* for *easiest*, *Sleep* for *Stoop*, etc.); the indication of elisions and contractions where they are required by the versification,—something that an early seventeenth century compositor could not have done of his own accord (e.g., *o'r*, *o'th'*, *in's*, *th'more*, *i'th'*, *thou'rt*, *y'are*, *on't*, *When't*, *T'encounter*, *pray'rs*, *do't*, *ling'ring*, *T'enioy*, *eld'st*, etc., etc.); and the com-

paratively rare occasions on which the verses are incorrectly divided. The matter is of importance as showing how punctilious Shakespeare was in the preparation of his MS., as throwing light on Elizabethan habits of enunciation, and as aiding us in guessing at Shakespeare's meaning in obscure passages.

This brings me to a subject of which Dr. Furness always speaks very feelingly, viz., the elision of letters to meet the requirements of an ideal verse structure. Where the Folio does not indicate an elision he resents any suggestion to shorten a word, and uses all his eloquence and sarcasm in the defence of the extra syllable, as in his comment on Vaughan's suggestion to substitute *vi'nds* for a word in V. 3, 80, and on Walker's *ha'ng* for *having*. To Walker's proposal that in I. 6, 13, we read *lang'shing* he says: "Can any lover of Shakespeare's musical language hear this without *ang'sh*?" He continually pleads for distinct enunciation, and forgets that our ideals in this regard are very different from the Elizabethan ideal. Dr. Furness knew — no one better — that for the sake of their verse Elizabethan poets would do almost anything with their words; they would decapitate them (*'stroy, 'bove, 'lack, 'count, 'long, 'complice*, etc.), add prefixes to them (e.g., *apaid*,) lop off the tail (e.g., *refts', gi', ha', marriage', syllab* . etc.), disembowel them (e.g., *o'er, ta'en, whe'er, de'il, or* for *other, since* for *sithence, canstick* for *candlestick, marle* for *marvel, ling'ring*, etc.), elongate them (*capitain, océan, rememberance*, etc.), compress two words into one (*h'has, 'tother, ha't, but't, This's, i'th', unt'her*, etc.), change the vowel (e.g., *hild* for *held* to rhyme with *killed, than* for *then* to rhyme with *began, sawn* for *sown, parl* for *peril, o'erstraw'd* for *o'erstrew'd* to rhyme with *fraud*, etc.), and in other ways distort words (e.g., *thou'se, bankrout*, etc.). There was almost no limit to what might not be done for the sake of scansion or rhyme. There are in Shakespeare twenty-nine verses in which the scansion requires the word *ignorant* (or *ignorance*) to be pronounced as a dissyllable. Not one of Shakespeare's editors has ever noticed it. In his magnificent edition of "Macbeth," Liddell suggested that in I. 1, 58 we read "this ign'rant present," — an impossible combination of sounds. In "Cymbeline" this word occurs twice as a dissyllable ("Poor ignorant baubles! on our terrible seas" and "Dost seem so ignorant, we'll enforce it from thee"); but one will seek for light from the editors in vain. A reference to the New English Dictionary makes all plain, for we find there that in the Jacobean period the word was also pronounced *ing'rant*. In another passage in this play the word *exquisite* has dissyllabic value, and again the New English Dictionary tells us that the word was at times pronounced and written *exquised*. Shakespeare did not scruple to contract *have it* to *ha't* (spelled *hate* in a Hamlet Quarto) and rime it with *Kate*. Such sarcastic comments, therefore, as those on *languishing* (especially if we consider that *gu* was then often sounded as in our *guess, languor, tongue*, etc.) and *having* are as unscholarly as they are unnecessary. There is indisputable evidence that Elizabethan poets intended these elisions, metatheses, apocopes, aphereses, apheses, syncopes, etc., even when they were not indicated in print.

The New English Dictionary is very frequently and very wisely referred to by Dr. Furness, and in several instances he points out errors and omissions in those noble volumes. Students cannot be too much impressed with the fact that Elizabethan English is very different from modern English, and that to guess at Shakespeare's meaning is not the way to read him. Dr. Furness has defined many words that another editor might consider unnecessary, e.g., *who* (whom!), *for* (because), *as* (as if), *prefer* (recommend), *conduct* (escort), *tent* (probe), *weeds* (clothes), *deem* (judge), *close* (secret), etc., and has left many really difficult words undefined. In some instances the definitions do not seem to be the best that might have been chosen. Why we are treated to the etymology of *andiron, primrose*, and *bastard* I cannot guess. There is one passage in which reference to the New English Dictionary would have cleared up a hitherto unsolved enigma. Many critics have declared Shakespeare guilty of bathos in Imogen's words, "I would have broke mine eye-strings, Crack'd them but to look upon him." Staunton proposed to transpose the words *broke* and *crack'd;* but this is unnecessary if we know that in Shakespeare's day *broke* meant, among other things, *cracked, exhausted, cracked without complete separation;* and *crack'd* meant *snapped, split asunder*.

Priscian does not escape unscratched in this volume. The following sentences could very easily have been improved upon: "Abbott would have us pronounce this word . . . into a monosyllable" (p. 240); "It was by the snatches in his voice . . . that made Belarius absolutely certain of his identity" (p. 255); "you may save yourself from this death by only making a stand" (p. 362); "there was never but one Phoenix at a time" (p. 77).

As we know from extant records, the Shakespeare coat-of-arms played an important part in the poet's life, and if it is to be reproduced at all it ought to be depicted correctly. When in 1908 I called Dr. Furness's attention to the very inaccurate reproduction on the covers of his Shakespeare, pointing out its errors, he wrote me the following interesting reply: "You have said the last word on the subject, and though you may say it is a trifling matter, it has been well said that 'perfection is no trifling matter.' As for my own delinquencies, let me plead that when, nigh forty years ago, I adopted on the covers of the New Variorum the coat-of-arms that has ever since remained there, every particular of Shakespeare's life had not received that microscopic investigation to which it is now subjected. Supposing that Knight was trustworthy, I accepted Shakespeare's coat-of-arms as given in his 'Biography,' with the improvement of giving the sable bend in true heraldic style, instead of the plain black band which Knight gives." SAML. A. TANNENBAUM.

Briefs on New Books.

Faint praise for Nietzsche.

Nietzsche has never had a less charitable critic than Dr. Paul Carus in his "Nietzsche and Other Exponents of Individualism" (Open Court Co.). To paraphrase a certain French critic on Max Stirner's *chef-d'œuvre*, this is *un livre qu'on quitte anti-Nietzschien;* and the uncompromisingly conservative will welcome it. Originality is interesting, they will say; and to be suggestive is to be helpful, provided the suggestions can be carried out to the ultimate good of the less gifted. But when the suggestions are either unfeasible or dangerous, they should be checkmated, especially if they are clothed in the happy phrase that so easily deceives. Dr. Carus looks upon the whole Nietzsche question as one to be refuted: the man belies his work, and his work is to be condemned as erratic. Concerning the former, he uses such terms as "sissy," "goody-goody," "bulldozer," "no philosopher," "not even a thinker"; concerning the latter, he says that "we cannot help condemning his philosophy as unsound in its basis, the errors being the result of an immaturity of comprehension." But if all this be true, why write still another book on such a theme? Dr. Carus's study has two justifications: the strength of its refutal is original, and some of its facts are new. Other critics have refuted Nietzsche, but they have not shown so clearly how, in his self-assertive spirit, he was too proud to recognize the duty of inquiry, so that he adopted some exceedingly erroneous beliefs; how, by reason of his nominalistic tendencies, he expressed these beliefs again and again until we weary of them; how he preached objectivity when he was the most subjective of men; how the principles of his overman would plunge even a powerful usurper into abysmal ruin; how all his standards of valuation were subjectively acquired, and, since they have not been objectively justified, were absurd; how his ethics, if accepted, would only increase jealousy and robbery and murder; how, in short, his philosophy will not work, despite the fact that it makes interesting reading,—especially for malcontents, who like invective on general principle. All of these things have been said before; but Dr. Carus argues, if he does not prove, the correctness of his views by some hitherto unused illustrations. The book throws new light on Nietzsche's indebtedness to Max Stirner and his inspiration to Mr. George Moore. It also points out his influence on the "nihilists of Russia, the socialists and anarchists of all civilized countries," and gives a list of American, English, and German periodicals that owe their origin and subsequent behavior to Nietzsche's teachings. Besides some miscellaneous illustrations, there are reproductions of the familiar portraits and busts of Nietzsche. But there is one illustration that is not familiar,—one that betrays the spirit of the writer: the "latest portrait" after an oil painting by C. Stoeving. It is awful to look at! It should be included only in a work that plainly sets out to denounce its title-hero. Dr. Carus's book shows the impossibility of escape from subjectivism: the noble statue of Friedrich Nietzsche by Klein reveals one man's point of view; the gruesome oil painting by Stoeving another. Dr. Carus's presentation more nearly resembles the latter. Typographically, the book shows only one conspicuous error: on page 14, Professor Deussen is made to visit Nietzsche in 1907; the latter died in 1900. Whether the book is erroneous in other particulars is a different question. This much is certain: it resembles in no way those *Rettungen* that Lessing used to write on famous men who, as he thought, had been unjustly maligned.

Public opinion and popular government.

During the past year the output of literature dealing with popular government, its character and limitations, has been unusually large. One of the most notable treatises of this kind is President Lowell's "Public Opinion and Popular Government" (Longmans). The book is divided into three distinct parts (grouped into four parts in the book itself). The author first analyzes in an acute manner the nature of public opinion and the function of political parties in its expression. In the second part, he deals with methods of expressing public opinion, discussing somewhat briefly representative action through legislatures and direct popular action through the initiative and referendum. To this part of the author's discussion also belong two valuable appendices (of more than ninety pages) which give a complete record of initiative and referendum measures in Switzerland and the United States. The third part of the book is devoted to "the regulation of matters to which public opinion cannot directly apply," and discusses in the main the position of experts in popular government. In his treatment of public opinion and the methods devised for its expression, President Lowell confines himself to a broad general survey, paying little attention to detailed plans or to remedies for the difficulties indicated. His discussion of the limits of public opinion and of party action is one of the most acute pieces of political writing yet done in this country, and should be read by everyone interested in popular government. When the author comes to a close study of the initiative and referendum he is not so successful; although here, also, he keeps an even balance, and declines to condemn institutions because they may show grave defects. However, he perhaps fails to realize fully that one cannot measure the success or failure of an institution by the number or even by the character of measures adopted or rejected, but must know somewhat in detail what its effect has been as a working instrument. So far as this discussion is concerned, President Lowell also apparently overlooks the fact that the constitutional referendum is still the most used, and that the statutory referendum cannot be studied separately, especially when at the same election questions of similar type are being submitted to the people

of a State, — the one as a constitutional amendment, and the other as a statutory referendum. The influence of ballot forms upon popular voting is not considered by the author, although its importance for his discussion is very great. In spite of these minor defects, the book is a distinct addition to the literature dealing with popular government, — in some respects, indeed, the most valuable that has been made by an American author.

A history of the followers of George Fox.

Noting the lack of "a popularly written, well illustrated, condensed history of Quakerism as a whole, from the birth of George Fox to approximately 1913, in one volume," Dr. Charles Frederick Holder, himself of noted Quaker ancestry, has essayed the task of supplying the need in his stout octavo, "The Quakers in Great Britain and America" (McClurg), wherein are set forth in attractive style the heroism, the sufferings, the spiritual triumphs, and the more material successes, of the indomitably persistent disciples of him of whom Penn declared, "In all things he acquitted himself like a man, yea, a strong man, a new and heavenly-minded man." The first half of the book has to do with the Quakers in the land of their origin, the latter traces their fortunes in the new country to which persecution at home and other motives early drove a large number of them. Extending to nearly seven hundred pages, the volume has space for much detail of historic and especially biographical interest, representative Friends like John Bright in England and Whittier in this country figuring rather prominently both in the text and among the portraits with which the book is generously embellished. Written evidently with a rapid pen — as it must have been, in view of its author's fruitful labors in a variety of other literary fields — the work suffers somewhat from a lack of well-considered system in its arrangement and from insufficient attention to accuracy of detail. For instance, the significant facts in the lives of such prominent early Quakers as Fox and Penn and Christopher Holder seem to be unduly scattered in their presentation; and the founding of the first society of Friends in America — that at Sandwich under Holder's and Copeland's leadership — is in one place made to occur in 1656–7, and on a later page in the month of August, 1656. A more nearly complete index, too, would have been a help to readers. But there is so much that is excellent and at the same time eminently readable in the volume, that fault-finding seems ungracious and ungrateful. In richness and variety of matter, comprehensiveness of scope, wealth of illustration, and attractiveness of style, the book leaves little to be desired.

In the footsteps of Pompilia and Caponsacchi.

More and more generally, as time goes on, is endorsed the view of an early critic that Browning's "The Ring and the Book" is "the most precious and profound spiritual treasure that England has produced since the days of Shakespeare." The object of Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., in his volume entitled "The Country of 'The Ring and the Book'" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), is to bring the incidents of the poem into immediate association with the places of their happening. Considered thus, in the light of a variorum appendix to a masterpiece, its three hundred pages of text and its one hundred illustrations, plans, and maps seem not excessive. When Browning, as he has told us, "fused his live soul and that inert stuff" which he found in the square old yellow book, he was less concerned with the tragedy as Rome witnessed it than with the way he would present it to the greater world of art, sentiment, and morality. He has made Pompilia as real to us as Juliet, and Caponsacchi as actual as Othello. Sir Frederick Treves takes the same "inert stuff," and one more contemporary account which Browning never saw (found in Rome and published in English in 1900 by Mr. W. Hall Griffin), and makes the "old woe step on the stage again" by leading us through the lands where the events actually took place. The topography of the gruesome tale is given in vivid detail, and with great charm of description. The Roman part may be visited by the tourist within a few steps of his favorite haunts, the Corso and the Piazza di Spagna; Arezzo is still much the same town as when the Franceschini lived there; and to follow the unfortunate lady and her soldier-saint in their flight through the stretch of hill and valley that lies between Florence and Rome is to add a new charm to that lovely region. When Browning first found what he called his "murder story," he offered it to two friends in succession as material for literary use. Only when both offers had been declined did it capture Browning's own imagination so completely that he expended four years upon its development into a masterpiece unique of its type in English literature. Sir Frederick Treves now writes the chronicle of the facts, reconstructing and visualizing its scenes as they appeared to its participants. One tempting opportunity in connection with the poem still remains. As a tragedy in which four persons suffer a violent death, one vanishes into unknown lands, and one ends his days in loneliness and sorrow, it offers splendid material for the theatre of the future. But its successful adaptation for the stage would require a dramatist of real courage as well as of great genius.

An Oxford anthology of Canadian verse.

Such anthologies of Canadian poetry as have appeared heretofore have been the work of compilers who were critics rather than poets. The new "Oxford Book of Canadian Verse," however, is edited by one of the principal Canadian poets, Dr. Wilfred Campbell. It professes to cover the field of Canadian verse from the earliest colonial days down to the present time. It would be idle to criticise the selection made from the work of individual poets, as probably no two persons would agree upon a dozen short poems that most satisfactorily represented the character and quality of the verse of, say, Archibald Lamp-

man, Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, Mr. Bliss Carman, or the editor himself. One is, however, a little troubled to reconcile Dr. Campbell's views (as set forth in his preface) of what should and what should not be regarded as Canadian poetry, with the selections included in his anthology. He severely condemns previous editors, who, he says, have included in their anthologies not only the work of writers born in Canada and writing on Canadian subjects, but also those who born in Canada have lived and done the bulk of their work in other countries, those who though not born in Canada have come to that country and written about it, and those who coming to Canada in maturity have written verse which has no relationship to the life of the country. Yet on turning to the anthology we find Dr. Campbell giving examples of the second class in Roberts, Carman, and Cameron; of the third in McGee, Moodie, and several others; and of the fourth in Heavysege (despite the definite statement in the preface that "the mere merit of Heavysege's work does not warrant us in considering him a Canadian writer"). "Curioser and curioser," as Alice would say, the editor includes verses by the Duke of Argyll, whose only connection with Canada is the fact that he spent five years there as Governor-General. To paraphrase the preface, would it not be consistent to include also Longfellow, Whittier, Goldsmith, and Moore, who also wrote poems very distinctly relating to the life or history of Canada? While unquestionably no Canadian anthology would be complete without some of Dr. Campbell's own work, it does seem a little doubtful in taste for the editor to give the largest space in the collection to his own verse.

Old-time methods of recruiting.

With all the evils that militarism is still inflicting upon a long-suffering world, there is at least one of its old-time iniquitous practices that has fallen into desuetude; and that is the violent and wholesale impressment of men into the naval service. The history of this method of recruiting, so far as Great Britain is concerned, forms the subject of Mr. J. R. Hutchinson's happily-conceived and engagingly-written book, "The Press Gang Afloat and Ashore" (Dutton). Its beginnings lost in the mists of the past, this system of maintaining the fighting force of the British navy continued into the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, when the protests of an outraged public brought it to a close. Mr. Hutchinson, not content with the customary derivation of "press" in this special meaning, explains its origin thus: "Originally the man who was required for the king's service at sea, like his twin brother the soldier, was not 'pressed' in the sense in which we now use the term. He was merely subjected to a process called 'presting.' To 'prest' a man meant to enlist him by means of what was technically known as 'prest' money—'prest' being the English equivalent of the obsolete French *prest*, now *prêt*, meaning ready. In the recruiter's vocabulary, therefore, 'prest' money stood for what is nowadays, in both services, commonly termed the 'king's shilling,' and the man who, either voluntarily or under duress, accepted or received that shilling at the recruiter's hands, was said to be 'prested' or 'pressed.' In other words, having taken the king's ready money, he was thenceforth, during the king's pleasure, 'ready' for the king's service." An ingenious piece of etymology, certainly. In closing, the author warns the present-day advocates of a return to conscription that "a people who for a hundred years patiently endured conscription in its most cruel form will never again suffer it to be lightly inflicted upon them." The book is suitably illustrated, chiefly from old prints and from paintings.

More gropings in the fog of psychical research.

Dr. James H. Hyslop's name is known to many readers largely by reason of the assiduity of the daily press. Following its nose for news, it relieves the tedium of dull days by announcements of his investigations upon supernormal individuals of questionable integrity, proving once again the fact of communication with the spirits of the departed. The volume which he has lately added to the array of his contributions, "Psychical Research and Survival" (Macmillan), is a summary of his views,—a mixture of unconvincing philosophy and unphilosophical conviction. Much of it is either an insincere quibble or a genuine muddle. The assumptions of tolerance as a substitute for clarity of thought, and of intricacy of relations for avoidance of elementary distinctions, are an annoyance to the discerning and a snare to the readily deluded. With or without permission, opinions will be formed concerning Psychical Research and concerning the possible survival of personality; and with or without warrant, books will be written on these themes. Opinions and books that are plainly extravagant reveal their propagandist motives and are rarely seductive. Those like Dr. Hyslop's, that misrepresent scientific interests and philosophical aims, have a fog-like efficiency in obscuring the plainest truths and the most familiar landmarks of the mind. Fortunately, the recognition is becoming common that the vapors thus diffused are not the sign of inspiration, but of intoxication; and that the interest in the revelations which they induce is swinging back after a long aberration to the normal equilibrium characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon sturdiness of mind.

A compelling plea for social justice.

To the very end of an unusually long life, the late Alfred Russel Wallace continued to manifest a zealous interest in social and economic problems. In fact, his approach to the great all-receiving inn seemed to quicken his heartfelt solicitude for the wayfarers he was leaving behind; and it is most fitting that his last book, written after he had passed his ninetieth milestone, should be a zealous appeal for the poor and unfortunate. In "The Revolt of Democracy" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.) the distinguished scientist

voices a sweeping demand that the workers of England shall have a fair share of the wealth they produce; and that no hapless being, however helplessly incompetent, shall be allowed to suffer the extreme penalty of poverty, in the form of starvation. Naturally it is not easy to urge anything new in the way of general arguments on these vital questions; but the author's opinions do carry the prestige of a great name, and he does offer some detailed suggestions of compelling interest. For example, he proposes that the British government should raise the wages of its huge army of civil servants, to encourage, or perhaps ensure, an improved wage scale for employees in general; that an increasing tax on great fortunes should be collected partly in land, thus making provision for those workers who can be induced to return to the soil; and that young men should be taught something about farming or gardening, in addition to *two* of the pursuits commonly called trades. Or again, he renews an earlier recommendation that free bread be supplied to all who want it,—"not as charity, not as poor relief, but as a rightful claim upon society for its neglect to organize itself so that all, without exception, who have worked, and are willing to work, or are unable to work, may at the very least have food to support life." Even from these few sentences it will be seen that the volume is as radical as the title would indicate, and each reader will have his opinion about the feasibility and desirability of the remedies suggested. As to the need for reform in the general direction urged by the author, there can of course be no question. The text proper is preceded by a fairly full and convenient sketch of Wallace's life.

Some of the qualities of good literature.

"Earmarks of Literature: The Things That Make Good Books Good"—thus runs the title, including the subtitle, of a useful and readable little manual by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, who describes his work as "an attempt to gather and group together many things that are discussed more thoroughly and at greater length in other places, but nowhere, the writer believes, all in one place, or in a style that will commend them to the general reader." Primarily the chapters were designed for pupils in library economy, being "based on a series of lectures given first to the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library, afterward to that of the New York Public Library, and finally to that of the St. Louis Public Library," of which the author is now librarian. The book treats of such topics as the following: the nature of literature, style, special literary forms, the reading of poetry aloud, our two languages (spoken and written), the structure of literature, literature as a form of art, its appreciation and preservation, its makers, some formalities of written speech, the context in literature, the sampling of literature, and the sum of the matter. A timely word is uttered on so-called spelling-reform. "Reform is, or should be, the restoration of some good thing that has been changed or lost. In this instance the thing that has changed is the sound of the word—the pronunciation. If there is to be reform, then, we should go back to the old sound—not make a further change by altering the spelling." Hardly in the same wisely conservative spirit does the author express himself on the subject of capitalization. "We are dropping useless punctuation and we have already dropped much capitalization. Probably the rest could be spared also." Admirable are the simplicity and directness, the clearness and conciseness, with which Dr. Bostwick presents what he has to say. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

The scenes of Mr. Hardy's novels.

Impressing upon his readers at the outset that the "Wessex" of Mr. Thomas Hardy is not, as many have supposed, limited to the county of Dorset, but "is practically identical with the Wessex of history, and includes the counties of Berkshire, Wilts, Somerset, Hampshire, Dorset, and Devon, either wholly or in part," Mr. Hermann Lea proceeds to identify, as accurately as possible, many of the scenes presented in the fascinating works of fiction that have made Wessex almost an actual geographical division of modern England to thousands of readers. "Thomas Hardy's Wessex" (Macmillan) is written with knowledge as well as zeal, and with painstaking care as well as ardent enthusiasm. Excellent camera views, to the number of two hundred and forty, as well as a frontispiece portrait of the novelist, a pencil-sketch of his birthplace, and a photo-engraving of his present abode, make the volume a veritable picture-book, while the abundant reading matter addresses itself potently to the lover of the incomparable Wessex novels. An index of names, in two kinds of type to distinguish real from fictitious designations, is appended, followed by a "Map of the Wessex of the Novels and Poems." The author has given us what must be adjudged the most thorough and trustworthy guide to Mr. Hardy's Wessex that has yet appeared.

Biology and the Feminist Movement.

That biological laws condition the relations of the sexes, and underlie the structure of human society and its present evolution, is the contention of Mr. Walter Heape in his book entitled "Sex Antagonism" (Putnam). As his title hints, the author views with alarm the disruption of the established equilibrium, especially since in his opinion the disturbance is wrought by the militant spinsters, whose aims and social needs are quite distinct from those of the larger and less aggressive maternal element of society. The intra-class warfare thus initiated is, in the author's view, likely to escape observation by the complacent and non-combatant male, but is nevertheless fraught with ill for his normal place in society. The author bases his opinions on the data of anthropology, and upon his study of reproductive processes in their relation to health and disease. Primitive savage society evolved two antagonistic tendencies: exogamy, driving the roving male afar for his mate, and totemism,

restricting and limiting inter-marriage in the interests of mother and child. These two antagonistic tendences our author regards as basic still in the sex relations of modern life, and the feminist movement tends to augment the antagonism. He takes issue with Dr. Fraser's idea that totemism had its origin in the ignorance of savage peoples concerning human paternity, and seeks rather to link it to primitive ideas of spirit conception and its more modern homologue—the idea of maternal impressions. The fact that the author considers the theory of maternal or primitive impressions worthy of serious discussion will raise skepticism regarding the entire argument in the minds of most scientific critics, for this idea has long since been relegated to the limbo of superstitions by the advances of modern biology. The casual reader will find much in this book to stimulate his thinking in rather unusual directions; but he will finish it with the feeling that the author is strangely remote in his argument from the world of customs, ideas, and ideals of to-day, which are perhaps quite as potent in shaping human evolution now as were brutish instincts or savage superstitions in the past.

Records of primitive man.

The popularity of Lord Avebury's "Prehistoric Times" (Holt) is well attested by the fact that a seventh edition has now been issued of this comprehensive and succinct account of the ancient remains of prehistoric man in all lands and of the manners and customs of contemporary savage peoples. This last edition is the result of a complete revision made just prior to the death of the author, involving the resetting of the entire work and the inclusion of new material — especially the remarkable records of prehistoric man and quaternary mammals in the interesting cave paintings recently brought to light in France and Italy. Several colored plates reproduce these unique and spirited portraits of these mammals now long since extinct. The author's utilization of American sources is, perhaps naturally, somewhat limited. He has, for example, failed to avail himself of the later and more critical evidence regarding the authenticity of the Calaveras skull reputed to occur in auriferous gravels of California. Many new illustrations are added or replace older ones, and the work is considerably extended over earlier editions by the new material added. Its wide scope, its lucid discussions of controversial matters and of interesting points raised by the fragmentary evidence of primitive man, and its abundant and well chosen data and illustrations, make it a mine of anthropological information.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The story of the building of a great publishing plant, of its ideal situation and beautiful surroundings, of its rapidly growing manufacture of books and magazines, and of its famous sun-dial ("dedicated to that fair art which doth allow man's mind to fix its thought upon the virgin page, and so transmit itself from age to age") is told in a little book "published for the friends of Doubleday, Page & Co.," and bearing the title, "The Country Life Press, Garden City, New York: Its Garden, its Home, its Sun Dial." Illustrations and reading-matter vie with each other in interest.

Two reference manuals of decided appeal to literary workers are the "Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms" and "Handbook of Quotations" compiled by Miss Edith B. Ordway and published by Messrs. Sully & Kleinteich. Both works seem carefully prepared, are well printed, and issued at moderate prices. The arrangement of the quotations is by subject.

Mr. John Cotton Dana's "Modern Library Economy" (Elm Tree Press) has advanced to the consideration of "The High School Branch of the Public Library," in which Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight coöperates with the author-in-chief. In thirty-nine pages and under forty-seven section-headings, with the usual illustrative equipment, the subject is treated in the thorough manner characteristic of the work as a whole. This instalment constitutes Section 2 of Part VII.

The general literature of bookplates is apparently sufficient to meet the demands of collectors, and now the tendency seems to be towards monographs dealing with special classes of *ex libris*. Of this character is Mr. A. Winthrop Pope's handsomely-printed brochure on "Theatrical Bookplates," which contains ten facsimiles of bookplates related to the dramatic profession, a brief essay on the delights of collecting bookplates, and a check list of theatrical bookplates in the author's own collection, numbering about 125. The work is issued in an edition limited to 150 copies by Mr. H. Alfred Fowler, of Kansas City.

The dull facts of poverty and struggle become luminous at the touch of one who, like Dr. Graham Taylor, the author of "Religion in Social Action" (Dodd), writes out of his own experience. There are writers who condescend to visit the districts of trouble to exploit them for literary purposes, and we feel that the result is superficial and hollow. Here is a work written by a man who has brought the facts of his faith to bear at all points on the facts of life; he takes us into a real world. The biographical introduction by Miss Jane Addams interprets and authenticates the message. The churches are rapidly growing in appreciation of their new tasks, and this volume will help them to see and to act.

The ideal of social science is to discover from observation the significant facts of human association, the causes revealed by a series of facts, the desirable or undesirable tendencies, and the wisdom of associated efforts as judged by accepted standards. Professor J. R. Commons, the author of "Labor and Administration" (Macmillan), has kept in close touch with the conditions which he describes and interprets, and he has held steadily to his purpose to be fair to contending parties. The chapter on "Standardizing the Home" offers an ingenious and fruitful method of social observation in relation to domestic life. The book deals chiefly with the policies of trade unions. Especially valuable is the discussion of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and the function of investigation in administration.

That the public library in England lags a little behind the public library in America, in scope and efficiency, we feel ourselves justified in maintaining. For instance, the information desk or bureau is still unknown to the English library system, and the cumbersome "indicator"

is even to this day a part of the equipment of some English public libraries. Mr. Walter C. Rae's little book on "Public Library Administration" (Dutton) is especially interesting to American readers as incidentally illustrating some of the differences here hinted at. Mr. Rae is Chief Librarian of the Fulham Libraries, London, and an experienced lecturer and teacher in his department of learning. He speaks with authority and deserves a respectful hearing. Bound in limp leather, and well printed and illustrated, the book is a little treasure of its sort.

A convenient reissue of Lionel de Fonseka's suggestive little "Dialogue between an Oriental and an Occidental on the Truth of Decorative Art" is published by Messrs. Holt. The author, himself a native of Ceylon, is nearer than he would admit to the creed of the Post-Impressionists in his disdain for the actualities of representation which pass for art in Europe. In a style that savors of Oscar Wilde, he inveighs against Wilde's dictum of "Art for Art's Sake," and insists on "Art for Life's Sake,"— on art as the adornment of life, "the vindication of the ways of man to man." How the vindication is to be accomplished by the merely conventional and universally understood symbolism which the Oriental uses in his art forms is not made entirely clear; though there is plenty of material provided for a much longer debate on the subject than the author reports for us.

Research and diligence and a good deal of labor in copying have gone into the handsome volume entitled "Dedications: An Anthology of the Forms Used from the Earliest Days of Book-Making to the Present Time" (Putnam). Miss Mary Elizabeth Brown is the compiler, and a pathetic interest attaches to her work from the fact, as appears in her preface, that she has been for two years so nearly blind as to be forced to depend on the good offices of others in the clerical labors of her undertaking. From the dedicatory prologue to the "Ludus Saccorum" of Cessolis, translated into French by Jean de Vigny, 1360, to the much shorter and less formal dedications of the present time, the selected specimens illustrate the approved modes of inditing one's book to the Deity, to the Virgin Mary, to kings and princes and nobles, to prelates and statesmen, to friends and relatives, and even to oneself, and to many others either individually or collectively. Three facsimiles add interest to this rather unusual volume, which is also equipped with a bibliography and an author index.

The Bibliophile Society, of Boston, issues "The Early Life of John Howard Payne," by Mr. Willis T. Hanson, Jr., in "a limited number of copies . . . printed privately for the Editor, for complimentary distribution." The value of the work lies in its reproduction of letters, or parts of letters, written by Payne in his boyhood and youth, and never before made public. A fortunate chance placed these letters, as copied in a letter-book by their writer, in Mr. Hanson's possession, and from them he gleans many new items of interest concerning the rather stormy early life of the gifted actor, playwright, and poet. But though he strives to dispossess his readers of the notion that Payne's life was, on the whole, a failure, the impression left by the book itself is that of unusual powers misdirected and frittered away, more through the unwisdom of his elders, at the outset, than by his own fault. Nevertheless, or therefore, the youthful Payne is a fascinating subject for biographical research, and Mr. Hanson's book would easily find favor with a wider circle of readers than it is likely to reach in its present restricted edition.

Notes.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is to write a volume on Swinburne for the "English Men of Letters,"— a task for which few living writers are better qualified.

George Brandes's study of Nietzsche is to be issued in an English translation this Spring, according to an announcement of the Macmillan Co.

A uniform collected edition, in five volumes, of Mr. Edmund Gosse's essays and criticism is announced for early publication by Messrs. Scribner.

Miss Mary E. Waller, author of "The Wood-carver of 'Lympus," etc., is at work at her home on the island of Nantucket on a book of impressions and observations which will bear the title "From an Island Outpost."

"Figures Famed in Fiction," a collection of studies of fourteen heroes or heroines of the world's greatest novels, is announced for Spring issue by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. The author is Dr. H. G. Pillsbury.

"Studies in the Odyssey," by Mr. J. A. K. Thomson, is announced by the Oxford University Press. This house has also in press "The Age of Erasmus," by Mr. P. S. Allen, and "Oxford Libraries," by Mr. Strickland Gibson.

A "Dictionary of Madame Sevigné," prepared by Edward ("Omar") FitzGerald, has been edited for the press by May Eleanor FitzGerald Kerrick, a great-niece of "old Fitz," and will comprise two volumes in Messrs. Macmillan's "Eversley Series."

The success of Hon. James Bryce's fine study of South America has led to the preparation of a new and revised edition of the work, and also of a translation into Spanish made by Guillermo Rivera. Both volumes are to appear very shortly, with the Macmillan imprint.

Dr. Morton Prince's "The Unconscious: The Fundamentals of Human Personality," being an introduction to the study of abnormal psychology, will be ready within a few weeks. While based on sound research and experiment, the work is said to have a decided popular interest.

It is pleasant news that Mr. Henry James is continuing his autobiography so delightfully launched in the volume of a year or two ago entitled "A Small Boy and Others." A second instalment, "Notes of a Son and Brother," is promised for Spring issue by Messrs. Scribner.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson died at her home near Santa Barbara, California, on February 18. She met the writer on the continent in 1876, and four years later they were married in California. Thence until Stevenson's death in 1894 she was his devoted comrade, nurse, and literary collaborator.

"Three Great Russian Novelists" is the title of Mr. Edward Garnett's study of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Turgenev, to be published shortly. Mrs. Garnett's translations of these three novelists are familiar to all English readers of Russian fiction, and it will be remembered that her versions of Turgenev were produced under her husband's editorial supervision.

A discussion of the problem of intemperance from a somewhat new standpoint is promised in Dr. Joseph Henry Crooker's "Shall I Drink?" which the Pilgrim Press of Boston will publish this Spring. The work embodies a wide survey of facts from scientific laboratories, insurance observations, medical records, and industrial experiences, and will contain about a score of instructive charts and diagrams.

An interesting announcement of the Spring season is that of Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson's "Appearances." Mr. Dickinson has recently made a tour in China and Japan, and he has written his impressions of these countries as well as of India and America. In the concluding chapters Mr. Dickinson will discuss the points of contrast between Eastern and Western civilization.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, formerly Commissioner of Accounts of New York City, is at work on a volume discussing "European Police Systems," based upon intimate personal study extending over a period of a year and a half in twenty-two European cities. This will be the third in the series of books published for the Bureau of Social Hygiene by the Century Co.

Readers of Mr. Henry James's "Partial Portraits," "French Poets and Novelists," and "Essays in London and Elsewhere," will be pleased to hear that a further collection of his critical essays is in press. The studies in the coming volume have appeared in various magazines and journals during the past twenty years, and include appreciations of R. L. Stevenson, d'Annunzio, George Sand, Flaubert, Balzac, and Zola.

Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, author of several widely read books in popular science, died at his home in Pittsburgh on February 18, at the age of forty-six. Since 1910 he had been Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at the University of Pittsburgh. He was the author of "The New Knowledge," "The Chemistry of Commerce," and "Some Chemical Problems of To-day," and editor of the "New Science Series."

Mr. H. G. Wells's forthcoming volume of essays, "An Englishman Looks at the World," will cover a wide range of subjects, and is said to be daring and outspoken in its criticism. Among the topics handled will be "The Labor Unrest," "Education," "The Ideal Citizen," "Divorce," "Will the Empire Live?" "The Collapse of Civilization," "The Contemporary Novel," "The Coming of Aviation," and "The Common Sense of Warfare."

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

March, 1914.

Alaskan Railroad, The. Owen Wilson . . *World's Work*
American Dinners and Manners. Wu Ting-Fang . *Harper*
American Liberty and Equality. Mary Antin . *American*
American People, Origins of the. Edward A. Ross *Century*
Amritsar, The Golden Temple of. E. F. Benson *Century*
"Annie Laurie, Bonnie." J. Cuthbert Hadden . *Century*
Apple-Trees, Under the. John Burroughs . . . *Harper*
Art, Our Most Belated. Cora Lyman . . . . . *Forum*
Athlete, The Obvious. Edward H. Butler . . . *Atlantic*
Australian Open, A Night in the. Norman Duncan *Harper*
Bakst, Léon. Ada Rainey . . . . . *Century*
Bergson and Common Sense. Albert L. Whittaker *Forum*
Bergson's Philosophy. Louise C. Willcox . *No. American*
Bryan, Mr., Rides Behind. George Harvey *No. American*
Business—If It Were All in the Open. Waddill Catchings . . . . . *World's Work*
Business, Better—IV. William Hard . . . *Everybody's*
Business, Teaching, at Harvard. Benjamin Baker . . . . . *World's Work*
Business Success, Secrets of—V. E. M. Woolley . . . . . *World's Work*
Cancer, Treating, with Radium. James Middleton . . . . . *World's Work*
Cats. A. Donald Douglas . . . . . *Forum*
China, "Drumming" Revolutionary. Bartlett G. Yung . . . . . *World's Work*
Christian Science, Christianity and. Randolph H. McKim . . . . . *North American*
Colony, The Price of a. Charles W. Furlong *World's Work*
Disease, Uncle Sam Fighting. William Atherton Du Puy . . . . . *Review of Reviews*
Dramatization of Novels and the Novelization of Plays. Brander Matthews . . . . . *Lippincott*
Dublin. Brand Whitlock . . . . . *Century*
Education, Dynamic. John L. Mathews . . . . *Harper*
Education of the Girl. Mary L. Harkness . . . *Atlantic*
French Court Memories, 1879. Mme. Waddington *Scribner*
Gambling and Gamblers, American. H. S. Fullerton *Amer.*
Gorgas, Colonel, Panama, and the World's Sanitation. John B. Huber . . . . . *Review of Reviews*
Government—Making It Efficient. V. E. Danner . *Forum*
Government by Good People, Failure of. Lincoln Steffens . . . . . *Metropolitan*
Haikai Poetry. Gertrude Emerson . . . . . *Forum*
Health Universities, Two New York. William H. Allen . . . . . *Review of Reviews*
Hearn, Lafcadio. F. Hadland Davis . . . . . *Forum*
Herd, The Spirit of the. Dallas Lore Sharp . . *Atlantic*
Immigrants, Our Recent, as Farmers. Lajos Steiner . . . . . *Review of Reviews*
Industry, College Students Humanizing. F. H. Rindge, Jr. . . . . *World's Work*
Insurance, Conquest. Leavitt A. Knight . . *Everybody's*
Irish Home Rule Bill, The. James D. Kenny . . *Forum*
Matutum of Mindanao. E. R. Heiberg . . . . *Harper*
Military Camps for College Students. Arthur Wallace Dunn . . . . . *Review of Reviews*
Monopoly, President Madison's Views on . . . *Harper*
Monroe Doctrine, The, and Latin America. F. Garcia Calderon . . . . . *Atlantic*
Montgomery and Stone. Peter C. Macfarlane . *Everybody's*
Movies, Breaking into the. Richard H. Davis . *Scribner*
National Fences, Our. Huntington Wilson *North American*
Necromancy in Brittany. Frances W. Huard . . *Century*
Newspaper Morals. Henry L. Mencken . . . *Atlantic*
Norton, Charles Eliot. Walter Littlefield . . . *Century*
Opera in English. Reginald de Koven . . . . *Century*
Panama Canal, The, and the Pacific Coast Ports. Forbes Lindsay . . . . . *Lippincott*
Parliaments, The Disease of. H. G. Wells . *Metropolitan*
Prison Reform, Next Step in. Richard Barry . *Century*
Privacy, A Plea for. Robert J. Shores . . . . *Forum*
Professorial Quintain, The. F. B. R. Hellems . . *Forum*
Pure Food, How Idaho Got. Isaac Russell . *World's Work*
Railways, The Valuation of. Samuel O. Dunn . *Atlantic*
Republicans and Progressives—Can They Unite? Peter S. Grosscup . . . . . *North American*
Reticence, Repeal of. Agnes Repplier . . . . *Atlantic*
Rihbany, Abraham Mitrie, Autobiography of . . *Atlantic*
Russia. James Davenport Whelpley . . . . . *Century*
Sardis and the American Excavations. Howard C. Butler . . . . . *Scribner*
Science and Immortality. H. Addington Bruce *American*
Science and Literature. John Burroughs *North American*
Sea, The, in the Greek Poets. W. C. Greene *No. American*
Socialism and Religion. John A. Ryan . . . *Everybody's*
Steinmetz, The Socialism of. A. H. Gleason *Metropolitan*
Strathcona, Lord. Agnes C Laut . . *Review of Reviews*
Suffrage Mistakes, Two. Molly E. Seawell *No. American*
Suffrage Movement, The English. J. S. Schapiro . *Forum*
Super-Democracy. Benjamin I. Gilman. *North American*
Teeth and Civilization. Lewis M. Terman . . . *Forum*
Tougourt, North Africa. G. E. Woodberry . . *Scribner*
Trust Policy, A New. Burton J. Hendrick *World's Work*
Wage-Earners. Randolph S. Bourne . . . . . *Atlantic*
War and the Interests of Labor. Alvin S. Johnson *Atlantic*
Winter Landscape. Birge Harrison . . . . . *Scribner*
"Wireless," Girdling the Earth by. J. F. Springer . . . . . *Review of Reviews*
Woman's Wasted Years. Fanny H. Eckstorm . *Atlantic*
Women, New, New Jobs for. Virginia Roderick *Everybody's*
Women and the Vote. George Creel . . . . . *Century*

List of New Books.

[The following list, containing 104 titles, includes books received by The Dial *since its last issue.]*

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

Cecil Rhodes: The Man and His Work. By Gordon Le Sueur, F.R.G.S. Illustrated, 8vo, 345 pages. McBride, Nast & Co. $3.50 net.

G. Stanley Hall: A Sketch. By Louis N. Wilson, Litt.D. With portraits, 8vo, 144 pages. G. E. Stechert & Co.

Abu'l Ala, the Syrian. By Henry Baerlein. 12mo. 99 pages. "Wisdom of the East." E. P. Dutton & Co. 70 cts. net.

HISTORY.

Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking (from the 16th to the 20th Century). By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Illustrated, 8vo, 531 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $4. net.

A History of England. By Edward P. Cheyney. Volume I., From the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth. Large 8vo, 560 pages. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50 net.

Panama: The Creation, Destruction and Resurrection. By Philippe Bunau-Varilla. Illustrated, large 8vo, 568 pages. McBride, Nast & Co. $3.50 net.

Voyage aux Etats-Unis de L'Amérique, 1793-1798. By Moreau de Saint-Méry, edited by Stewart L. Mims. With frontispiece, 8vo, 440 pages. Yale University Press. $2.50 net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

In the Old Paths: Memories of Literary Pilgrimages. By Arthur Grant. Illustrated, 8vo. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association. Volume IV., Collected by C. H. Herford. 8vo, 182 pages. Oxford University Press.

Marlowe's Edward II. Edited by William Dinsmore Briggs, Ph.D. Large 8vo, 220 pages. London: David Nutt.

Clear Grit: A Collection of Lectures, Addresses, and Poems. By Robert Collyer; edited by John Haynes Holmes. With portrait, 12mo, 328 pages. American Unitarian Association. $1.50 net.

Das Gerettete Venedig: Eine Vergleichende Studie. Von Fritz Winther. Large 8vo, 246 pages. Berkeley: University of California Press. Paper. $1.50 net.

Crowds: A little Introductory Run through "Crowds." By Gerald Stanley Lee. 12mo, 145 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cts. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont, D.D., 1616-1699. Edited from the autograph manuscript with introduction and notes by Eloise Robinson. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, 463 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $5. net.

The Chief Middle English Poets: Selected Poems. Edited by Jessie L. Weston. 8vo, 396 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2. net.

The Foothills of Parnassus. By John Kendrick Bangs. 12mo, 200 pages. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Out of Bondage. By Fanny Hodges Newman. 12mo, 93 pages. Paul Elder & Co. $2.50 net.

Sonnets from the Trophies of José-Maria de Heredia. Rendered into English by Edward Robeson Taylor. Fifth edition; 12mo, 193 pages. San Francisco: Privately printed.

An English Dante: A Translation in the Original Rhythm and Rhymes. By John Pyne. 12mo. New York: Albert & Charles Boni.

DRAMA AND THE STAGE.

Studies in Stagecraft. By Clayton Hamilton. 12mo, 298 pages. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

The Idol-Breaker: A Drama. By Charles Rann Kennedy. With portrait, 12mo, 178 pages. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Plays. By Björnstjerne Björnson; translated from the Norwegian, with Introduction, by Edwin Björkman. Second series; 12mo, 284 pages. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

FICTION.

When Ghost Meets Ghosts. By William De Morgan. 12mo, 862 pages. Henry Holt & Co. $1.60 net.

The Precipice. By Elia W. Peattie. With frontispiece, 12mo, 418 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.35 net.

The Forester's Daughter. By Hamlin Garland. Illustrated, 12mo, 287 pages. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Angel Island. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. Illustrated, 12mo, 351 pages. Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

Burbury Stoke. By William John Hopkins. 12mo, 328 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

The Wanderer's Necklace. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated, 12mo, 341 pages. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35 net.

The Rocks of Valpré. By Ethel M. Dell. With frontispiece, 12mo, 516 pages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

The Masks of Love. By Margarita Spalding Gerry. Illustrated, 12mo, 271 pages. Harper & Brothers. $1.20 net.

The Honey-Star. By Tickner Edwardes. 12mo, 344 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

Fine Feathers. Novelized from Eugene Walter's drama of the same name by Webster Denison. Illustrated, 12mo, 312 pages. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25 net.

The Shears of Delilah: Stories of Married Life. By Virginia Terhune Van de Water. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, 312 pages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Yermah, the Dorado: The Story of a Lost Race. By Frona Eunice Wait Colburn. 12mo, 433 pages. Alice Harriman Co. $1.35 net.

Ezekiel Expands. By Lucy Pratt. Illustrated, 12mo, 228 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Lord London: A Tale of Achievement. By Keble Howard, 12mo, 351 pages. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25 net.

The Treasure. By Kathleen Norris. Illustrated, 12mo, 186 pages. Macmillan Co. $1. net.

Buddhist Stories. By Paul Dahlke; translated by the Bhikkhu Silacara. 12mo, 330 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

The Diary of a Minister's Wife. By Anna E. S. Droke. Illustrated, 12mo, 259 pages. Eaton & Mains. $1.25 net.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, AND POLITICS.

How France Is Governed. By Raymond Poincaré; translated from the French by Bernard Miall. 8vo, 376 pages. McBride, Nast & Co. $2.25 net.

The Governance of England. By Sidney Low. Revised and enlarged edition; 8vo, 320 pages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. net.

The Operation of the New Bank Act. By Thomas Conway, Jr., Ph.D., and Ernest M. Patterson, Ph.D. 8vo, 431 pages. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2. net.

In Freedom's Birthplace: A Study of the Boston Negroes. By John Daniels. 12mo, 496 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Democracy in New Zealand. By André Siegfried; translated from the French by E. V. Burns, with Introduction by Downie Stewart. 8vo, 398 pages. Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Studies in Water Supply. By A. C. Houston, D.Sc. 8vo, 203 pages. Macmillan Co. $1.60 net.

Actual Government in Illinois. By Marie Louise Childs. 12mo, 224 pages. Century Co. 50 cts. net.

Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic Series. First titles: The Industrial Traffic Department, by W. N. Agnew; Bases for Freight Charges, by C. L. Lingo; Freight Rates, by C. C. McCain and William A. Shelton; Statistics of Freight Traffic, by Julius H. Parmelee, Ph.D. Each 8vo. Chicago: La Salle Extension University. Paper.

The Railroad, the Conqueror. By Theodore D. Jervey. 12mo, 44 pages. Columbia: State Company. Paper.

Jurisdiction in American Building-Trades Unions. By Nathaniel Ruggles Whitney, Ph.D. 8vo, 182 pages. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. Paper.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Unvisited Places of Old Europe. By Robert Shackleton. Illustrated in color, etc., large 8vo, 320 pages. Penn Publishing Co. $2.50 net.

The Ascent of Denali (Mount McKinley). By Hudson Stuck. Illustrated, 12mo, 188 pages. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

ART.

Art in Flanders. By Max Rooses. Illustrated, 12mo, 341 pages. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The Art of Nijinsky. By Geoffrey Whitworth. Illustrated, 12mo, 110 pages. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.10 net.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

Theological Symbolics. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D. 8vo, 429 pages. "International Theological Library." Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The Faith of Japan. By Tasuku Harada, LL.D. 12mo, 190 pages. Macmillan Co.

Not Lawful to Utter, and Other Bible Readings. By Dan Crawford. 12mo, 176 pages. George H. Doran Co. $1. net.

India, Malaysia, and the Philippines: A Practical Study in Missions. By W. F. Oldham. 12mo, 299 pages. Eaton & Mains. $1. net.

The Haskalah Movement in Russia. By Jacob S. Raisin, Ph.D. With frontispiece, 12mo, 355 pages. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

Amos, Hosea, and Micah: A Commentary. By John Merlin Powis Smith, Ph.D. 12mo, 216 pages. Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

Christianity and Sin. By Robert Mackintosh, D.D. 12mo, 231 pages. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cts. net.

Creed and Curriculum. By William Charles O'Donnell, Jr. 12mo, 119 pages. Eaton & Mains. 75 cts. net.

Buddhist Scriptures: A Selection Translated from the Pâli. By E. J. Thomas, M.A. With Introduction; 12mo, 124 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. 70 cts. net.

Jesus Christ's Men: A Progress, 1813-1913. By Caroline Atwater Mason. With frontispiece, 12mo, 163 pages. Griffith & Rowland Press. 50 cts. net.

A Boy's Offering, and Other Bible Stories. By Oliver Oldman. 12mo, 78 pages. American Tract Society.

Teacher-Training Essentials. By H. E. Tralle, Part I., 16mo, 142 pages. American Baptist Publication Society. Paper, 25 cts.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Blossom Babies: How to Tell the Life Story to Little Children. By M. Louise Chadwick, M.D. Illustrated, 8vo, 169 pages. Eaton & Mains. 75 cts. net.

The Bedtime Story-Books. By Thornton W. Burgess. New volumes: The Adventures of Peter Cottontail, and The Adventures of Unc' Billy Possum. Each illustrated. 12mo. Little, Brown & Co. Per volume, 50 cts. net.

EDUCATION.

A Study of Education in Vermont: Prepared by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Large 8vo, 214 pages. New York City: Carnegie Foundation. Paper.

Bill's School and Mine: A Collection of Essays on Education. By William Suddards Franklin. 12mo, 93 pages. Franklin, Macnutt & Charles. 50 cts.

Readings in American History. Edited by James Alton James. 12mo, 584 pages. Charles Scribner's Sons.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress, 1913. Edited by Francis G. Wickware, B.Sc. 8vo, 892 pages. D. Appleton & Co.

Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics. Edited by James Hastings. Volume V. 4to. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Manual of Heraldry. Edited by Francis J. Grant. Revised edition; illustrated, 12mo, 142 pages. Edinburgh: John Grant.

Subject Index to the History of the Pacific Northwest and of Alaska. Prepared by Katharine B. Judson, M.A. 8vo, 341 pages. Olympia: Frank M. Lamborn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Domestic Clocks. By Herbert Cescinsky and Malcolm R. Webster. Illustrated from drawings and photographs by the authors; 4to, 354 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $10. net.

The Press Gang Afloat and Ashore. By J. R. Hutchinson. Illustrated, large 8vo, 349 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

Geriatrics: The Diseases of Old Age and Their Treatment. By I. L. Nascher, M.D.; with Introduction by A. Jacobi, M.D. Illustrated, large 8vo, 517 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $5. net.

The Beginnings of Libraries. By Ernest Cushing Richardson. Illustrated, 12mo, 176 pages. Princeton University Press. $1. net.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. New volumes: Natural Sources of Energy, by A. H. Gibson, D.Sc.; The Fertility of the Soil, by E. J. Russell; The Life-Story of Insects, by G. H. Carpenter; The Flea, by H. Russell; Pearls, by W. J. Dakin; Naval Warfare, by J. R. Thursfield; The Beautiful, by Vernon Lee; The Peoples of India, by J. D. Anderson; The Evolution of New Japan, by J. H. Langford; A Grammar of English Heraldry, by W. H. St. John Hope. Each illustrated, 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per volume, 40 cts. net.

Success with Hens. By Robert Joos. 12mo, 234 pages. Forbes & Co. $1. net.

The Industrial Training of the Boy. By William A. McKeever. Illustrated, 12mo, 72 pages. Macmillan Co. 50 cts. net.

Eight Secrets of Happiness. 12mo, 60 pages. W. A. Barnes & Co. 50 cts.

Stories and Toasts for After Dinner. By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. 12mo, 216 pages. Sully & Kleinteich. 50 cts. net.

Bluebeard: A Musical Fantasy. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. With frontispiece, 12mo, 58 pages. Harper & Brothers. 50 cts. net.

A Silent Peal from the Liberty Bell. By Adaline May Conway, Ph.D. 12mo, 64 pages. George W. Jacobs & Co.

Boy's Books on Logic: A Talk, not a Treatise. By William Timothy Call. 18mo, 97 pages. Brooklyn: W. T. Call. 50 cts.

American Red Cross Abridged Text-Books on First Aid. In 4 volumes, as follows: Police and Firemen's Edition, Miner's Edition, Railroad Edition, and Woman's Edition. 12mo. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Each, paper, 30 cts. net.

Sexology of the Bible. By Sidney C. Tapp. With portrait, 12mo, 181 pages. Kansas City: Burton Publishing Co. $3.

Pertinent Prose and Poetry. By John L. Perham, with portrait, 18mo. Published by the author.

THE STUDY-GUIDE SERIES

FOR USE IN COLLEGE CLASSES

STUDIES OF THE HISTORICAL PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. Set of four, $1.00. Single copy, one play, 40 cents. Special price for use in classes.

STUDIES OF THE HISTORICAL NOVELS. Romola, Henry Esmond. For advanced classes, clubs, etc.

THE CREATIVE ART OF FICTION. An essay for advanced students, writers of short stories, etc.

THE STUDY OF IDYLLS OF THE KING. Advanced and critical study of poetic narrative art.

List for secondary schools on request. Address

H. A. DAVIDSON, THE STUDY-GUIDE SERIES, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

"The esteemed Nation will probably not again make the mistake of assuming that even 3,000 miles of intervening distance make it safe to misrepresent a careful and unusually readable piece of literary and historical editing."— *The Oregonian* (Portland).

"A fine illustration of the use of satire. In criticising Mr. Williams, his reviewer discovered a 'live wire.'"— *The Bulletin* (San Francisco).

Winthrop and Curtis

A REVIEWER REVIEWED. Being a Correspondence with *The Nation* on its Errors regarding the Relations between GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and THEODORE WINTHROP, and other matters affecting the new "CANOE AND SADDLE," by **JOHN WILLIAMS**, Author of **"The Mountain that was 'God,'"** etc.

Winthrop and the Northwest

By CLARENCE B. BAGLEY

24 pages 8vo, heavy paper covers. *Price 25 cents postpaid.*

J. H. WILLIAMS, Publisher, Provident Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Bays' Miniature Law Library. Only complete work on Commercial Law. Contains Legal Forms of all kinds. Should be in every Library. Fits the pocket, 9 vols. $12. Safe counsellor. Worth its weight in gold. 2000 pp. Order now. Sent on approval. CALLAGHAN & CO., Law Publishers, Chicago

Short-Story Writing

Dr. Esenwein

A Course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor of Lippincott's Magazine.

One student writes: "I know that you will be pleased when I tell you that I have just received a check for $125 from 'Everybody's' for a humorous story. They ask for more. I am feeling very happy, and very grateful to Dr. Esenwein."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Versification and Poetics, Journalism. In all, over One Hundred Courses, under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.

250-Page Catalog Free. Please Address

The Home Correspondence School

Dept. 571 Springfield, Mass.

Library Books Come and Library Books Go, but

Binding Goes on Forever!

A good way to discover the best binding is to send a selection of books, varying widely in qualities of paper, to different binders, sending some to

CHIVERS' BINDERY, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Then watch their service and discover whose bindings allow of the most issues in good condition.

CHIVERS' BINDINGS have, with more or less success, been imitated in several particulars, but by no means in all.

You can have the REAL THING just as low in price as the partial imitation, with lasting economies in money and service.

CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY

911-913 Atlantic Avenue BROOKLYN, N. Y.

F. M. HOLLY AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS' REPRESENTATIVE

156 Fifth Avenue, New York *(Established 1905)*

RATES AND FULL INFORMATION WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

MANUSCRIPTS TYPEWRITTEN BY EXPERT. TEN Years' experience. 4 cents per 100 words. Revision for spelling, punctuation, etc. **MISS M. CRAWFORD, 551 Lincoln Parkway, Chicago, Ill.**

THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF REVISION

Thirty-fourth Year. LETTERS OF CRITICISM, EXPERT REVISION OF MSS. Advice as to publication. Address **DR. TITUS M. COAN, 424 W. 119th St., NEW YORK CITY**

MANUSCRIPTS

CRITICISED REVISED PLACED

N. SHEPPARD

149 WEST 14TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

If you want results send stamp for circular

THE WRITER'S MAGAZINE

PLACING SERVICE

Can sell good Literary Material of all sorts. Constant calls from Editors and Publishers. Send 15 cents for a copy of the magazine and particulars of the Service.

THE WRITER'S MAGAZINE

32 Union Square, East New York City

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK

Author's Representative

Send two-cent stamp for Circular.

235 W. 40th St. NEW YORK CITY

Holliston Library Buckram

is the Strongest, the Most Pleasing, the Most Durable Binding for Library Books.

Latest Sample Book free.

THE HOLLISTON MILLS

NORWOOD, MASS.

New York Office: 67 Fifth Avenue

AUTHORS

For 15 years I have edited, criticised and sold authors' manuscripts. I can dispose of saleable work. Send 2-cent stamp for ***Writer's Aid Leaflet D.*** Book Scripts, Short Stories, Household, Juvenile, and feature articles wanted for publication. Manuscripts typed.

HELEN NORWOOD HALSEY

Herald Square Hotel NEW YORK CITY

THE Annual Spring Announcement Number of THE DIAL will be published March 16.

Advertising rate, $40 per page.

A DELIGHTFUL OUT-OF-DOOR ANTHOLOGY

THE ROLLING EARTH

OUTDOOR SCENES AND THOUGHTS FROM THE WRITINGS OF WALT WHITMAN

COMPILED BY
WALDO R. BROWNE

WITH INTRODUCTION BY
JOHN BURROUGHS

Photogravure Portrait, $1.00 net

WALT WHITMAN'S writing of nature, whether in poetry or prose, is always marked by vividness and actuality: in verse by a lyrical passion and in prose by a luxuriance of observation that are unique. This collection of out-of-door passages from his writings will appeal strongly, not only to all admirers of his poetry, but to all lovers of the open. It is an ideal book for the pocket on a country walk, and an equally ideal gift for the nature-lover.

"The unconventional character of Whitman's writing is seen at its best in these rapturous and sometimes almost riotous outpourings of satisfaction in the joy of living out of doors." — *The Living Age.*

"An altogether discriminating anthology. . . . . Whitman poet and Whitman diarist are both most happily represented."—*The Independent.*

"A welcome little outdoor book, fit for the pocket. . . . The selections are from the journals and poems, and show Whitman keenly observant of and exultant in his surroundings."—*The Nation.*

"For him who loves Whitman and frequent reference to him at his best, yet wishes a pocketable volume, 'The Rolling Earth' is ideal." — *Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY NEW YORK

Yermah, the Dorado

By

Frona Eunice Wait Colburn

$1.35 Net—Postage 14 Cents

This romance is a flashlight word picture of the mythical Kingdom of Quivera, located in California long before the Gringo came.

Its hero, Yermah, was the real El Dorado—a prince of Atlantis, who went to sleep in the sun. He came in search of gold—lived through one of the earth's stupendous changes—loved as only a few mortals can, and achieved the highest triumph possible to humanity.

The Alice Harriman Company
New York

—I received your beautiful book of which the edition is so artistic and I thank you for it, also for the notice which is reserved for me. Please accept the expression of my admiring sentiments. —C. CHAMINADE.

So Says the Eminent Composer of Our Book

"Representative Women"

A Little Gallery of Pen Portraits of Living Women

An Artistic Gift Book adaptable to Club Study. Postpaid $1.10

FOR SALE BY

THE CRAFTERS PUBLISHING COMPANY

920 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.

JUST PUBLISHED!

Trans-Atlantic Historical Solidarity

Four Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter and Trinity Terms, 1913, by **Charles Francis Adams.** Cloth. 8vo. **$1.75.**

"It is a fascinating story as Mr. Adams treats it. . . . His analysis of the conditions which finally determined the sway of State sovereignty in the South and of national sovereignty in the North is keen, candid, and convincing. . . . His examination of Lee's achievements and defects as a commander is acute and of intense interest."—*N. Y. Times.*

For Sale by all Booksellers

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMERICAN BRANCH
35 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET NEW YORK CITY

HUMANISTS' LIBRARY ANNOUNCEMENT

IN the Spring of 1914 two new volumes will be published in The Humanists' Library. These are:

Pico Della Mirandola: A Platonick Discourse upon Love.

Giovanni Della Casa: The Galateo—Of Manners & Behaviour.

The books are printed in red and black on hand-made paper, and are sold at $3.00 net each.

The edition is limited to subscriptions received before publication. Persons interested should send for a descriptive circular to

D. B. UPDIKE, The Merrymount Press, 232 Summer St., Boston

HEREDITY AND SEX

By THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, Ph.D.

Professor of Experimental Zoology, Columbia University.

12mo, cloth, pp. ix. + 282. Illustrated. Price, $1.75 net; by mail, $1.90.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
LEMCKE AND BUECHNER, Agents
30-32 West 27th Street - - NEW YORK CITY

OLD HALLOWELL ON THE KENNEBEC

By EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON

Author of *Old Colonial Houses in Maine*, and other works

Is a new book on the early Colonial and later local history of the Kennebec, a book—to quote from the Boston *Evening Transcript*—"true as history, compelling as romance, . . . of great interest and value as a contribution to the history of New England. From the records of the Plymouth settlers, who established a trading post on the Kennebec in 1627, from the Relations of the Jesuits, who had a mission there among the Abenakis, from old-time letters and unpublished manuscripts, from early newspapers and—for the later decades—from her own girlhood memories, Mrs. Nason has produced in this volume a picture of the social and intellectual life of Old Hallowell, notable not only for its scholarly accuracy, but also for its rare literary charm.

The volume is illustrated with sixty-four full-page half-tones from photographs of rare portraits, of fine old houses, and of the picturesque scenery of Hallowell. It is an octavo of 359 pages, with broad margins, gilt top, and rich cloth binding. Its price is $3.50; postage, 24 cents extra.

ARTHUR H. NASON, PUBLISHER
NIVERSITY HEIGHTS NEW YORK CITY

The Fragments of Empedocles

Translated into English verse by WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, Ph.D., Author of *Sonnets and Poems* and *Byronism in America*. Printed on feather-weight paper, from large type. Gilt top, 100 pages. Price $1.00 net.

The lover of genuine verse will rejoice in a work of this kind. Mr. Leonard has rendered a fine translation which is scholarly, musical and poetic. It is not alone these qualities which commend the book to an appreciative reader, it is rather the strong pulse of truth made clear in every thought of the old Mediterranean Greek who lived a contemporary of the great Athenians about Pericles. He was not only a statesman and philosopher, but a poet, a wonderful personality, an egotistic, melancholy, eloquent soul. A conscientious attempt on the part of a lover of literature and philosophy to present the fragments of Empedocles in English blank verse that shall bring out their poetry no less than their meaning; accompanied by the Greek text of Diels, notes interpreting the ideas of each fragment, and an essay on the author as man, philosopher and poet.

The Open Court Publishing Co. Chicago

THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Francis F. Browne

THE reminiscences and impressions of those who actually knew Lincoln — those who were his intimate daily associates at every period of his career — make up in large part The Everyday Life of Lincoln, now just published in a new and thoroughly revised edition, from new plates. No such vivid and human pen-picture of the greatest of Americans has ever been published before. It is the ideal Lincoln book for every American household,—an inspiring and indispensable volume for old or young.

Illustrated, 640 pages, with full analytical index.
Price $2.50 net; postpaid, $2.68.

BROWNE & HOWELL CO., CHICAGO

BOOKS (Secondhand) Catalogues, including Americana, post free. R. ATKINSON, 97 Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, LONDON, ENG.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogue free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

NOW READY

Catalogue No. 116. Oriental Literature, containing India and the Far East. Books from the Library of Sir E. T. Candy, etc.

IN PREPARATION

Catalogue of Books from the Library of the late Professor Edward Dowden, including a large selection of Quarto Plays, mainly of the Restoration Period.

Sent post free on application.

W. HEFFER & SONS, Ltd., Cambridge, England

THE PLAY-BOOK

A Little Magazine of New and Old Drama

Published at
MADISON, WISCONSIN

15 cents a copy $1.50 a year

FOREIGN BOOKS

Most Varied Stock in America

Latest Fiction Always in Stock

Belles-Lettres—Guide Books

Send for Catalogue of Any Language

SCHOENHOF BOOK CO.

128 TREMONT STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Out of Print Books
Autograph Letters
First Editions

MR. ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH desires to inform his friends, customers, and the book-buying public that he has a large stock of rare second-hand books and autograph letters constantly on hand. He is always ready to buy or sell such, and to correspond with librarians, collectors, and booksellers regarding these specialties.

The Book-Lover's Quarterly: $1.00 a year

ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH

4 East Thirty-ninth Street NEW YORK CITY

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART

A new book by

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS

The meaning and relation of sculpture, painting, poetry, and music. The author's most important work so far published.

All bookstores; $1.50 net; by mail, $1.60.

B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher
225 Fifth avenue, New York

GOOD SERVICE

We have many satisfied customers in all parts of the United States. In addition to our large stock of the books of all publishers, we have unexcelled facilities for securing promptly books not in stock and making shipments complete. Give us a trial when the next order is ready. In the mean time do not hesitate to call upon us for any information you may wish. We are always at your service.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY

Wholesale Dealers in the Books of all Publishers

33 East 17th Street
Union Square North **New York City**

"AT McCLURG'S"

It is of interest and importance to Librarians to know that the books reviewed and advertised in this magazine can be purchased from us at advantageous prices by

Public Libraries, Schools, Colleges and Universities

In addition to these books we have an exceptionally large stock of the books of all publishers—a more complete assortment than can be found on the shelves of any other bookstore in the entire country. We solicit correspondence from librarians unacquainted with our facilities.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago

Schoolbooks of All Publishers at Reduced Prices

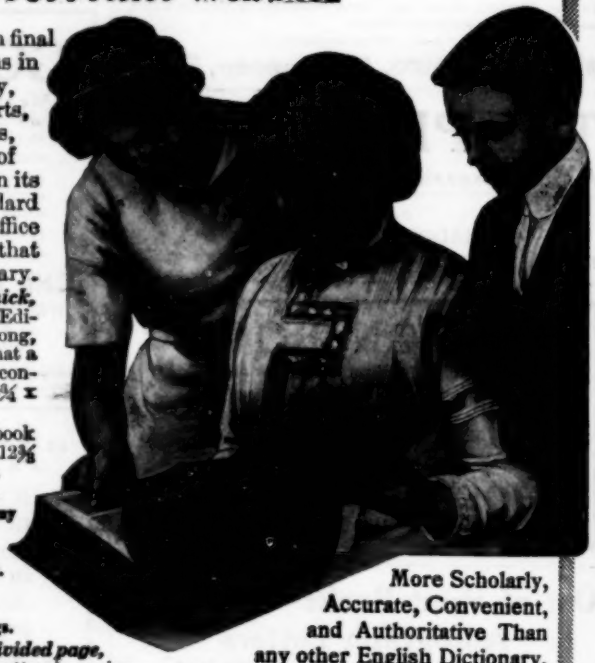
Hinds and Noble, 31-33-35 West 15th St., N. Y. City. *Write for Catalogue.*

"Now we have The Authority:"—
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL
The *Merriam* Webster

This ***New Creation*** answers with final authority all kinds of questions in history, geography, biography, trades, arts, and sciences, sports, foreign phrases, abbreviations, etc. ***Consider*** that hundreds of Supreme Court Judges concur in its favor; also that it is the standard of the Government Printing Office at Washington:—statements that can be made of no other dictionary.

India-Paper Edition. Only half as ***thick***, only half as ***heavy*** as the Regular Edition. Printed on expensive, thin, strong, opaque, imported India paper. What a satisfaction to use so light and so convenient a volume! Size, 12⅜ x 9¼ x 2¼ inches. Weight, only 7 lbs.

Regular Edition. Printed on strong book paper of the highest quality. Size, 12⅜ x 9¼ x 5 inches. Weight, 14¼ lbs.



More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms.
Hundreds of NEW Words not given in any other dictionary.
12,000 Biographical Entries.
New Gazetteer, nearly 30,000 Subjects.
Thousands of other References.
Over 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages.
Colored Plates and Half-Tone Engravings.

The only dictionary with the ***new divided page***, "A Stroke of Genius." The type matter is equivalent to that of a 15-volume encyclopedia.

More Scholarly, Accurate, Convenient, and Authoritative Than any other English Dictionary.

We *invite* critical comparison with all other dictionaries.

WRITE for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Mention this magazine and receive FREE a set of pocket maps.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Over 70 years publishers of the Genuine Webster Dictionaries.

Per Adv't in THE DIAL send sample pages, maps, etc.

Name .....

Address .....

Library School
of the
New York Public Library

Entrance examinations, June 9.
One year course for certificate.
Two year course for diploma.

Send to M. W. PLUMMER, *Principal, 476 Fifth Avenue, for descriptive circular*

Great Poems Interpreted

By WAITMAN BARBE, Professor of English in West Virginia State University

THIRTY GREAT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POEMS

from Herrick to Rossetti, with introductory and explanatory essays. A book for teachers and students.

Cloth. 375 Pages. $1.25 Postpaid

HINDS & NOBLE, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

By the Author of
"Round the Corner"

OLD MOLE

"Gilbert Cannan wrote a good novel in 'Round the Corner'; he has repeated the performance, without repeating himself, in 'Old Mole.'"
— Chicago Record-Herald.

OLD MOLE

"A delightful and bizare personality. Meanness and selfishness find small place here."
— Springfield Republican.

OLD MOLE

"Difference, the kind that is due to originality, sets Mr. Cannan's new novel quite away from the well-known road traversed by most novels as they progress from first page to last."
— New York Times.

OLD MOLE

"High promise give us pause; it is so important. . . . Thus Mr. Gilbert Cannan's promise is so high that I find myself anxiously solemn about him." *— Chicago Evening Post.*

OLD MOLE

"'Old Mole' establishes Gilbert Cannan as a figure of undoubted import in the modern literature of England." *— Pittsburgh Sun-Post.*

$1.35 Net — Postage Extra

D. Appleton & Company
Publishers New York

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF
FINE BOOKS
Noteworthy in point of Literary and Artistic Excellence, Beautiful Bindings, Association Interest, and Rarity.
C. GERHARDT & CO., 20 Nassau Street NEW YORK

SKETCHES APT—PAT—ODD

The subject may be unique, the paper unusual, the space limited, the demand for novel treatment imperative—whatever your needs, we can take care of them.

The right STYLE, GRADE and FINISH to suit any particular requirements delivered AS PROMISED—THAT'S our QUALITY SERVICE.

Mention THE DIAL when sending your next order.

Established 1880
GATCHEL & MANNING
Designers and Engravers
in ONE or MORE COLORS
Sixth and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA

A New Volume in
A New Variorum Edition
of the Works of
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

CYMBELINE

Edited by
HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.
Being the Eighteenth Volume.

Royal 8vo. Cloth. Gilt top. Uncut edges . . . $4.00 net
Half Morocco. Gilt top. Uncut edges . . . . . 5.00 net
Carriage extra.

THIS volume was the last work from the pen of the late Dr. Furness, who was known the world over as the greatest Shakespearean scholar of our time. In the Variorum Edition he left a monumental work unrivalled in its particular field. The continuance of it is fortunately assured under the editorship of Horace Howard Furness, Jr., whose many years' association with his father in the work has well equipped him for the task of editing the remaining plays.

The value of this edition to lovers and students of Shakespeare, to the teacher and the theatrical profession, is plainly evident, but it is also a work which should grace the library of every editor, every author, and every cultured man or woman on account of its incalculable value as a work of reference and a storehouse of stories, plays, references, and criticisms which anyone who desires a thorough knowledge of English literature cannot be without.

Descriptive booklet sent on request.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
PUBLISHERS PHILADELPHIA

Early Spring New Publications

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

FOURTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH STREET, NEW YORK

The Making of an Englishman

By W. L. GEORGE

Author of "A Bed of Roses," "Until the Day Break," etc.

More clearly and cleverly than most books which attempt to do nothing else, Mr. George draws in this novel the contrasted characteristics of English and French. But this is in passing and a frame, as it were, to a story of people who are undeniably and indelibly real. Among the crowd of ephemeral novels of the season it stands out by reason of that quality which is as rare in novels as in people—a strongly marked individuality. $1.35 *net.*

A Pillar of Sand

By WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Jr.

Author of "The Green Vase"

A novel which in a very clever way not only concerns itself with the doings of a group of people who are part of Boston society, but which delineates and holds up for the inspection of all Boston society. What *is* Boston society; what kind of people is it composed of; what are its characteristics; what does it amount to in this busy age? $1.30 *net.*

Initiation

By ROBERT HUGH BENSON

Author of "Lord of the World," etc.

Father Benson has given us a remarkably powerful story of the regeneration of a man, born to the good things of this world, but selfishly trying to avoid the common responsibilities of humanity. The author's character work is at its best, his keen analysis of life, his knowledge of man's spiritual as well as physical environment—and his story will live. $1.35 *net.*

The Youngest World

By ROBERT DUNN

Dr. Frederic Taber Cooper, the well-known reviewer for *The Bookman*, who read the advance sheets of Mr. Dunn's remarkable story of Alaska, "The Youngest World," says: "Plenty of authors have given us the physical suffering of the far north: the dropping away of the outer veneer of civilized man and the reappearance of the human animal, the brutishness and degradation brought about by cold and darkness and hunger. Mr. Dunn's book stands in a different class: there is no mistaking its absolute first-hand reflection of life,—the life of strange, motley hordes of drifting outcasts and adventurers. But unlike the Jack London school, he never forgets that man is a little lower than the angels, as well as a little higher than the beasts; he never loses sight of the innate greatness of humanity, the greater spiritual as well as physical heights to which he may aspire. . . . The book is good, big, significant, coming as it does in a season when the absolute dearth of vital fiction is painfully apparent." $1.40 *net.*

The Empress Frederick *A Memoir*

An intimate biography of an Empress whose influence upon modern Europe has been very great, but of whom little has been written and little is known. Her son, the present Emperor of Germany, has been called "much more the son of his mother than of his father." $2.50 *net.*

The Workingman's Christ

By CRAIG S. THOMS

A book that most accurately harmonizes the spiritual aspects of Christianity with the social movements of the day and is thoroughly in accord with the most advanced vision of our time. $1.25 *net.*

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO